Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,630—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1899.

P & O
GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON.
The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.
WHISKY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6287	W. Whaler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7387	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or abou
MARQUIS			
HACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,499	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 345	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 992	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,099	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotthards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESS-AGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA		3,506	22nd June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 23, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Plandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,272	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	3,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
CALEDONIEN	4,222	Durrande	21st May, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—3-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 85.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
[illegible] AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th June.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 1st June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 7th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 14th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 3rd June.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 1st June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th May, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
BISAGNO	D. Maganzini	3,000	20th June, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
Intermediate.....Class only..... Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561; nine months, Rs. 612.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "R. RUBATTINO," Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 17th June, 1899.

Good accomodations for 1st and 2nd Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 25, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor THOMAS KEATING, London.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

CHEMISTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
ÆRATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co. as Chemists are in a position to ascertain and guarantee the Purity of all ÆRATED WATERS which leave their Factory.

NO CHARGE FOR DELIVERY IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
THE STANDARD BRAND OF
AERATED WATERS.

ACCURATELY PREPARED
Under highly SANITARY CONDITIONS
FROM THE BEST MATERIALS
BY MODERN MACHINERY
UNDER HIGHLY SKILLED SUPERVISION.
PERFECTLY FILTERED WATER.
ABSOLUTELY CLEAN BOTTLES
Only are used—and every precaution is taken to secure
DRINKS OF THE FINEST FLAVOURS OF FULL and UNIFORM STRENGTH and of the HIGHEST POSSIBLE STANDARD of QUALITY.

	Per Dozen
Soda-Potash and Ærated Waters	12 annas.
All other kinds, Sweet and Medicated	Re. 1.

DELIVERED FREE in Town. 6 Dozen PACKED FREE for Steamer or Rail transit.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THOSE COMPLAINTS

which arise from impurity or poverty of the Blood can be efficiently dealt with by means of

SARSAPARILLA.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS are unsurpassed and unequalled, because they are invariably
FRESH, PURE, AND SWEET,
and in the finest condition possible, being prepared from the highest grade of the Jamaica Root.
Enrich the Blood and Expel all Impurities.

KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7-8 per Bottle.
THE SAME IODISED.
Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES a successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (D), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

RUBENSTEIN:—"But there is only one piano—the ERARD: as to the others, they are but imitations."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
HAVING BEEN APPOINTED
SOLE AGENTS
IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at
LONDON CASH PRICES.
ERARD PIANOFORTES
Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

DISINFECTANTS.

PHILLIP'S
CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER,
Made at their Steam Mills, Byculla,
15 per cent. GUARANTEED. 15 per cent.
Is the Most cleanly and Efficacious Disinfectant.
Per Tin, As. 8; per 28 lb. Box, Rs. 3.

PHENYLE,
Even of ordinary temperatures, gives off vapours which are fatal to Disease Germs and Microbes of all kinds.
Per Bottle, As. 6, As. 12, & Re. 1-12.
Per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4-8; per 5-gallon Drum, Rs. 21-4.
SPECIAL RATES TO LARGE CONSUMERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:
PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS.
BOMBAY.

STANDARD AUTHORS.

Royal 8vo., Art Canvas, in Uniform Attractive Binding, price Rs. 2-10 each.

Shakespeare. The Complete Works of William Shakespeare.
Burns. The Complete Works of Robert Burns.
Goldsmith. The Miscellaneous Works of Oliver Goldsmith.
Byron. The Poetical Works of Lord Byron.
Josephus. The Whole Works of Flavius Josephus.
The Arabian Nights' Entertainments.
Swift. The Works of Jonathan Swift, D.D.
Defoe. The Works of Daniel Defoe.
Smollett. The Works of Tobias Smollett.
Chaucer and Spenser. 'The Canterbury Tales' and 'Faerie Queene.'
The Works of the British Dramatists.
The Scottish Minstrel. Songs and Song Writers of Scotland subsequent to Burns.
Moore. The Poetical Works of Thomas Moore.
Fielding. The Works of Henry Fielding.
Sterne. The Works of Laurence Sterne.
Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson.
Cicero's Life and Letters.
The English Essayists. Lord Bacon to John Ruskin.
The Treasury of British Eloquence.
The Treasury of Modern Biography.
The Treasury of English Literature.
The British Letter Writers.
Longfellow. The Poetical and Prose Works of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "CALEDONIEN," from MARSEILLES, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 30th May, 1899.

NOTICE.
ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE SALE of a very large number of DRAPERY and TAILORING REMNANTS, out-of-season and slightly damaged Goods, as well as of various other articles, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, will commence at the SOCIETY'S NEW PREMISES, next door to Watson's Hotel, at 9 A. M., on THURSDAY, 1st June. The Sale will CONTINUE for THREE DAYS between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. and during those three days the Society's Premises will be OPEN to the Public, irrespective of membership, ticket numbers not being demanded of purchasers.

LOST, A Bombay Circle Government CURRENCY NOTE of Rs. 1,000, No. W-73 76958, on the 23rd instant. Any person tracing the same and giving information to the Undersigned will be REWARDED.

BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE Secretary,
The Naranjee Mills Company, Ld.
Bombay, New Market's Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

RAJPIPLA STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and from THURSDAY, the 1st June, 1899, AMLETHA STATION, on the Rajpipla State Railway, 7 ¾th miles from Umalla, will be OPENED for GOODS TRAFFIC.

Further particulars as to Rules, Rates and Classification of Goods can be had on application to any of the Station Masters on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN.
General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 30th May, 1899.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
41, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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HINDOO CELEBRATION of H. I. M. QUEEN VICTORIA'S 80th BIRTHDAY, held at the Queen's Statue, on the 24th inst., PHOTOGRAPHS of this interesting ceremony now on view at RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, where orders for copies will be received by the MANAGER.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st prox., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadows Street, Fort, above Mr. Cursetjee Cowasji Watchmaker's, the valuable and handsome teakwood household furniture by Roberts and others, glass and crockeryware, mahogany square piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, table ornaments, lamps, etc., the property of the late L. KREINER, Esq.
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On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Police Station, Girgaum Back Road (near Sir Mungaldas' bungalow) the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, iron safe on stand milch cow with calf (giving 5 seers of milk daily), gent's bicycle, D. B. gun in case, lamps Brussels carpets etc., the property of the late Mr. M. E. HURST, Inspector, Bombay Police.
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On SUNDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill Road, Bandora, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of J. M. F. CARVALHO, Esq.
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SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MUSJID LANE, ON PAREL ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Hoosein bin Sherfoodin Landgay, the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of November, 1893, the following property, viz:—
All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the southern side of the street, formerly called Parel Road, Musjid Land, and now called Musjid Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 212 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 114-114, new Nos. 7424, 7425, old survey No. 1628 and new Survery No. 1009, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6381, and street Nos. 172 to 76, and bounded on the east by the house of Meya Mahomed bin Peer Mahomed, on the west by the house of Hajee Joosub Hajee Abba, on the north by the Musjid Lane aforesaid, and on the south by a sweeper's passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

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AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart, in good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey C.-B. pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
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1 bay horse, 14 hands, quiet in harness.
1 set of brass mounted single harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Bona-fide Sale of Furniture, etc., at Victoria Hall, Byculla, which was to take place THIS DAY, is POSTPONED till 30th June, 1899.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, drawing-room suite, lined with rich tapestry, English and Persian carpets, cabinets, wardrobes, and almyras with mirror door, iron and brass single and double bedsteads with spring cushions, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, one sweet-toned semi-grand piano by Soundy and Co., etc., etc., the property of C. G. GIRO, Esq., Partner, Ralli Brothers.
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On WEDNESDAY, the 14th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, very handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, consisting of drawing-room, office-room, pier, wash-hand and dressing tables, mirror door cabinets, wardrobes and almyras, rich glass, crockery and platedware, table ornaments, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, hanging and table lamps, English and Cambay carpets, pictures, oil paintings and oleographs, one sweet-toned walnutwood square piano, etc., etc., the property of D. H. MACARTHUR, Esq.
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SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner of the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st May, at 3 p.m., at the Bellasis Bridge, Municipal Pipe Depot, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF A COACH FACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Dattatraya Vishnoo Nadkarney, Coach Builder, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st May 1899, at 4 p.m., the whole of the materials of the coach factory, carriage-wheels, old iron, etc., at Girgaum, opposite to Mr. Jaffer Suleman.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
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TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of piece-goods, twist and other articles, etc.
8 cases satin drills.
4 bales grey shirtings.
2 cases white lappet scarves.
4 cases Turkey red cambrics.
1 case crepon.
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BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL................	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,09,090
RESERVES AND REST........................	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.
By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

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NOTICES.

P & O
PURE OLD
WHISKY.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 13,50,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 157 and 158 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 9th May 1899.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon on the 26th of June 1899.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 15th July, 1899.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 8th May, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE: WHEELS, ENGINE AND TENDER BROKEN, SCRAP STEEL AND IRON.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June, 1899, Tenders for the PURCHASE of.—

	Ts.	Cwt.	Qr.	Lbs.
WHEELS, AXLES and TYRES, etc., Iron Broken	111	6	0	8
WHEELS AXLES and TYRES, etc., Steel Broken	8	18	3	16
Tons	120	4	3	24

Stock can be seen on application to the Wharf, Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

Offers must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) which must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200, (Rupees two hundred) as a security for the due fulfilment of engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the said amount without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Payment to be made on acceptance of Tender.

Delivery to be taken within four weeks of acceptance of offer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th May, 1899.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

ENDOWMENT and Whole Life Policies, LOW PREMIUMS, LARGE ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

For full Prospectus and Forms of Proposal Apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Regilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.

FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD., Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.

Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.

Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets 6h. 32m. High water, 3-32m, 4-7a. Low water, 9-10m, 10-52a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Indian Manufacturing Co., Hummum Street, 3 p.m.

HOCKEY.—There will be a match, this evening, on the Cooperage, at 5-30 sharp, between the Rangers and the Bombay Gymkhana.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Caledonien, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Singapore, per extra s. s. Mazagon, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-morrow.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, one Gunnee Mahomed, an old offender, was placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, on a charge of stealing six pice, belonging to Rama Yessoo. The accused had removed the money from the complainant's pocket. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted previous convictions. His Worship sentenced him to be rigorously imprisoned for one year.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—William Paton, chief engineer on board the steamship Ballarat, now undergoing repairs in the P. & O. Co.'s dry dock at Mazagon, has made a report to the police that, on the morning of the 29th instant, eight brass steam compression nuts, of the value of Rs. 120, were found missing. They were seen safe on Friday evening. About fifty labourers have been working on board scraping and cleaning the vessel. The company have its own watchmen at the dock gate to prevent anything being carried outside the premises.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR BHAVE.—We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Vaman Prabhakar Bhave, the well-known Principal of the Poona Native Institute. The sad event took place, on Monday, at Karjat, in the Kolaba District. Mr. Bhave had been suffering from typhoid fever for a week. His efforts in the cause of private education certainly deserve high praise. His untiring energy, winning manners, simplicity of character, and tact in securing public support and sympathy were highly commendable. Mr. Bhave, who had been on leave since November last for the benefit of his health, devoted nearly a quarter of a century to the spread of Western education in Poona.—*Deccan Herald.*

ROBBING A GIRL OF HER ORNAMENT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Pochee, a Hindu woman, was charged at the instance of Inspector Gannon with stealing a gold ear-ring, of the value of Rs. 20, from the person of a girl, named Yelloo, aged nine years. The girl resided with her parents at Khetwady. She stated in her evidence that she and the accused worked together in a biddee shop at Mandvie. On the 15th instant, Pochee enticed her away from the shop and took her to a liquor shop at Duncan Road. Here they both partook of two annas worth of liquor. The girl then became unconscious and what happened subsequently she could not say. The same evening her father found her lying in an unconscious state at Null Bazaar Road. The gold ear-ring was then found missing from her person. The police were informed and the girl was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained for treatment. The police on an inquiry ascertained that the accused after stealing the ornament from the girl's person sold it to a Mahomedan for Rs. 2. The ornament was recovered. The Magistrate sentenced Pochee to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

PARSEE WEDDING FESTIVITIES.—A dinner party was held on the 28th instant, at 6 p.m., at Parel, in Shet Korjee Mavjee's bungalow, called "Sunder Vilas," in honour of the marriage of Mr. Framjee Ardeshar Bolton, son of the well known Parsee citizen, Mr. Ardeshar Dhanjibhoy Bolton, proprietor of Bolton and Co. The party consisted chiefly of Hindus, but there was also a sprinkling of Parsees. Chief among those present were; Mr. Framjee Ardeshar Bolton, Shet Hunsraj Purmanand, grandson of the late Mr. Korji Mavji, Messrs. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar, Sunderdas Pitambar, Harilal Jaganath, Rattanji Hormusji Cooper, Dossabhoy Naoroji Kharas, Byramji Shapurji Mistri, Hemraj Pitamber, Varjivandas Narandas, Vithaldas Damodar, Toolsidas Pragji, Lakhmidas Dayal, Kersondas Haridas, Runchordas Goculdas, Premji Mavji, Pitambar Soorji, Vasanji Premji, Nurotamdas Sunderdas, Visooma Jathanand, Vallabhdas Premji, Thakarsi Vagji, etc. The party retired for dinner at 8 p.m., when Mr. Magnetlal Dalpatram Khakhar made an introductory speech and proposed the health of Mr Framji in fitting words. Then Mr. Amratlal Keshowlal (of Mr. Cowasjee Khatao, the well known dramatist), who is an able singer, gave some beautiful songs, as did his two young brothers. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar wished Mr. Framjee and his wife, Mithibai, the newly married couple, long life and prosperity.

ASSAULT ON A YOUNG WIFE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ramchundra Luximon, a Hindu shoemaker, was placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charged with causing hurt to his wife Jankee, aged seventeen years, by means of a stick. The accused was married to the girl when she was only four years of age. After remaining some years in their native country, the couple arrived in Bombay and stayed with the mother of the accused at Null Bazaar. On Tuesday evening, when Ramchundra returned home from work, his mother complained to him that Jankee would not do the household work. On hearing this complaint the husband picked up a bamboo stick, which was lying in the room, and gave her a severe beating. Seventeen wheals could be distinctly seen on her person. He then ordered her not to leave the house. About 10 o'clock, on Friday night, while her husband and his mother were asleep, Jankee quietly left the house and went to her relatives. She complained to them of her husband's ill-treatment. The matter was reported to the police and the accused was taken into custody. The accused in his defence said that he saw his wife misbehaving herself with a Mahomedan of bad repute, and he, therefore, only chastised her. He called no witness to support his allegations. He was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

A DISHONEST MUCCADUM.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Walton charged Abdul Ismail, a muccadum in the employ of one Jooma Shamji, with criminal breach of trust in respect of four cases of ghee, of the value of Rs. 90, the property of his master. On Monday last, complainant loaded forty-four cases of ghee in two carts at Null Bazaar and directed the accused to take them to the docks for shipment on board the steamship Nowshera. When the carts arrived at the docks, the accused removed four of the cases from the carts and concealed them behind a goods shed. He then told the cartmen that on their passing through the dock gate they should state to the gatekeeper that they each had twenty-two cases in their carts. The cartmen followed the instructions, but the gate-keeper suspected the accuracy of their statements. He counted the contents of the carts and found four cases missing. The police were informed and the accused was arrested. The property was recovered. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that the accused had committed a serious offence. It was only due to the vigilance of the gatekeeper that the robbery was detected. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NOTED CHARACTER.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ibrahim Gunnee, a Mahomedan of noted character, was charged with causing hurt to Gungaram Tookaram. The complainant is a bricklayer, and resides at Duncan Road. From the evidence adduced by Inspector Gannon, the officer in charge of the case, it appears that, on Sunday night complainant was seated on the verandah of the ground floor of his house, smoking a biddee. The accused came there in company of four other Mahomedans and stood in front of the house. The accused then commenced abusing a man, who lived in a room on the first floor of the same house, challenging him to come down. Gungaram advised accused not to use abusive language while standing in the street, but to go upstairs and see the man. Accused became excited and attacked Gungaram with a piece of bamboo he had brought with him, inflicting serious wounds on his body. Gungaram fell down the verandah, bleeding from a wound. A crowd of people collected round the injured man, and Ibrahim managed to mix himself in the crowd. While standing in the crowd he removed Rs. 21 from the person of one Ali Akbar, a serang in the employ of the P. & O. Company. The accused was making away with the money, when he was chased and arrested. The money was found with him. He was made over to the police. Gungaram was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were dressed and he left. Complainant then identified the accused. The accused was convicted for assaulting Gungaram and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20. The whole amount of the fine was awarded to the complainant as compensation. The accused was then charged with stealing Rs. 20 from the pocket of Ali Akbar. Eight previous convictions were produced against him. He was ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for eighteen months.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION AT INDORE.

THE celebration in honour of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress' eighty-first birthday took place on the 24th May in Indore city, writes a local correspondent. His Highness Maharajah Shivaji Rao Holkar, G. C. S. I., caused a special Durbar to be held in the morning at the Lalbaug Palace. The firing of the Imperial salute of 101 guns from the State saluting battery, the discourse of sweet music by the State Band, parade of the State Infantry, distribution of sweetmeats among the schoolboys and girls, observance of a public holiday, and the splendid decoration of the palace with flags, buntings, etc., were among the principal features of the occasion and marked its due celebration in Indore city.

A Durbar was arranged at 5 p.m. at the Residency, where his Highness the Maharajah was invited. Precisely at the hour appointed, the arrival of his Highness, accompanied by H. H. Prince Tookoji Rao Balasaheb and some principal Sirdars and officials of the State, was announced by the firing of the salute of guns. A European Guard-of-Honour was drawn up in front of the Residency Kothi. H. H. the Maharajah expressed in suitable terms to Colonel Wyllie, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, his sentiments of loyalty and attachment to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. The proceedings of the Durbar concluded after distribution of *attar* and *pan*. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the day in the city.

MORE FESTIVITIES AT MAHABLESHWAR.

The 24th of May last, being the Queen's Birthday, a pretty large collection of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Shapurjee Eduljee Chinoy of Hyderabad, had assembled that day at their residence, "Shapur Hall," here, at Mahableshwar, for joining in the thanksgiving ceremony held under the leadership of their High-priest, Dustoor Hoshungjee, in honour of this auspicious occasion. The High-priest offered prayers to God and afterwards delivered an appropriate sermon, which was principally to the effect that many are the advantages which the Indians, and especially Parsees, have derived ever since it is the good fortune of India to be placed under British rule, and that ever since that day the people of India have been rendered happy. He concluded the sermon by quoting some well chosen passages from their prayer-book, thus testifying to the fact that the Parsees, as enjoined by their religion, are loyal and respectful to the very core in their attitude towards the reigning sovereign, which was, indeed, interesting to note. In support of what the priest said, Mr. Jamshedjee Cowasjee Jassawalla, from among the audience, stepped forward, and further, in a long and able address, graphically and eloquently observed that it speaks well of the Parsees that they should by availing themselves of such an occasion be prepared to honour their sovereign by meeting together and offering prayers to the Almighty for Her Majesty's continued happiness and prosperity at one particular place under the leadership of their High-priest, and that by so doing they can be said to have most worthily discharged their duties to their sovereign, in full recognition of the welfare and well-being of her loyal subjects which she ever has at heart. He further maintained that so far as her Majesty's regards for her vast and varied subjects continue to be kind and loving, that she so long has been presiding over the destinies of us all happily and gloriously. He then pointed out many a reform that has taken place in her kind and benign reign, in which he included the introduction of native female education as well, and strongly urged that the gratifying feature of it is that it happened to be introduced by none but a Native, aye, a Parsee lady, and his remarks were concluded by wishing her Majesty a happy and a bright future in the pathetic lines of a well-known English poet. After this, all retired to partake of refreshments provided by Mr. and Mrs. Chinoy, where the health of the Queen, and that of the High-priest and of the Chinoy family were given and drunk with honours.

BANSDA.

The 81st birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, was celebrated on Wednesday last (24th May) with great pomp and enthusiasm by his Highness Maharana Shri Pratapsinghji Gulabsinghji, Maharaja Saheb of the State. In the morning, all public buildings, including the State palace, all offices, the Ratankuverba Hospital, and all the schools, etc., together with all the temples of the town were decorated very tastefully with flags and garlands of Asoka leaves and bunches of flowers, in a manner befitting this auspicious occasion which gave a very gay and picturesque aspect to the town. A general holiday was also observed in all the offices and schools in honour of this memorable event. The people of the town were very zealous and enthusiastic while taking part in the celebrations. A congratulatory message was wired to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress by the Maharaja Saheb through the Agent to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay at Surat.

By special order of the Maharaja Saheb all the forces of the State, consisting of Arabs, mounted and foot police, sowars etc., were collected at 5 p.m. in the compound of the Durbar palace in full uniform, with their officers at their heads and were reviewed. The Maharaja Saheb, with the Princes and chief officers of the State, came out of the palace and reviewed the forces and were very much pleased with the discipline and appearance of the forces. After reviewing the forces, the Maharaja Saheb and the company went to the Durbar temple for a special prayer for her Majesty. At this time the party was also joined by other leading gentlemen of the town. The temple was nicely decorated and the seats were excellently arranged. After taking their respective seats, the Maharaja Saheb and the gentlemen assembled prayed to God for her Majesty's long life and prosperity. Mr. Vallabhram Gunpatram Pathak recited several prayer-songs composed by him for the occasion. At the end of the prayer, guns were fired. The services of Mr. Vallabhram were duly appreciated by the Maharaja Saheb, who gave him a handsome reward. After coming out of the temple the Maharaja Saheb was saluted by the forces ceremoniously, after which they took leave. A special Durbar was held by the Maharaja Saheb which was attended by the Maharaja Saheb and his three Kumars, viz., the heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Indrasinghji, Kumar Shri Prawinsinghji, and Kumar Shri Natwarsinghji, as well as by Mankaries and all the State officers and the leading gentlemen of the town. The students of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools as well as those of the Gujerati and Girls' School were also invited to attend the Durbar, who by reciting poems regarding virtues of her Majesty, specially composed, highly pleased the audience, after which sweetmeats were distributed to them and they were allowed to go. The Maharaja Saheb, who, on rising from his seat, was received with loud applause, in a very effective and eloquent speech described the benefits which the Native States and her Majesty's Indian subjects have derived from her Majesty's glorious reign, and highly eulogized her for her kindness and affection towards her subjects, her justice, benevolence, and highly merited virtues. In conclusion, he added that, owing to Her Majesty's benign rule, all Native Princes and the people of India have become happy, and live in perfect harmony and peace. He prayed to the Almighty to grant her a long life, that the people of India may be able to enjoy the benefits of her Majesty's just and equitable rule for a long time in future. As soon as the Maharaja Saheb's speech was over, Rao Bahadur Pranshanker Dayashanker Pathak, L.C.E., Acting Dewan, compared the present just and equitable policy of the British rule with the anarchy prevailing during the Mahomedan rule in India, and highly praised her Majesty for her excellent virtues. Afterwards the Durbar dispersed with the distribution of garlands and bouquets of flowers, and *attar, gulab* and *pan-sopari*. Thirty-one guns were fired from the saluting battery in honour of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

SURAT NEWS.

OUR correspondent at Surat, writing on Saturday, says:—The Opium Sattawala Gambling case was commenced last Thursday before the First-Class City Magistrate. Mr. Rughnathji, the Government Pleader, prosecuted, while the defence was conducted by Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, and several local pleaders. Evidence for the prosecution was recorded, and the defence having declined to call witnesses, the case was adjourned till Monday, when the parties addressed the court on behalf of their respective clients.—The week was one of universal rejoicings in consequence of her Imperial Majesty's birthday. The public meeting at the Morbi Theatre to offer up general prayers, the evening party given by the Nabob Family of Surat in honour of this auspicious day, and finally the "At Home" given by Mr. Moscardi, the Sessions Judge and his good lady, kept the inhabitants of the town occupied in the rejoicings, to which they heartily responded.—Mr. R. B. Tipnis, the Head Accountant, Revenue Department, is transferred to Ratnagiri. He is succeeded by Mr. Vishnu Ramji, the senior clerk in the Ratnagiri Account Office.—Mr. Pranjivandas P. Dalal has been appointed as Native Assistant in the Baroda Residency.—Mr. Dinshaw A. Taleyarkhan, late Municipal Commissioner at Baroda, will receive under the Gaekwar's orders a pension of Rs. 175 per mensem.—A complaint was lodged by Mr. Hardevram N. Haridas, barrister-at-law, before Mr. Weir, the District Magistrate, on Tuesday last, at Kolak against R. S. Motilal Hirabhai, the City Police Inspector, charging him under sections 341, 342, 352 and 503 of the Indian Penal Code, as having on the 28th April last, when the police, headed by the City Police Inspector, were making the arrests of opium sattawalas, the complainant, who went to the scene of the arrest in company with a local pleader to offer bails on behalf of certain arrested sattavalas, was jostled and ill-treated by the Police Inspector. Mr. Weir has referred the complaint to Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the Chorasi Division, for disposal. The date of the hearing of the case has not yet been fixed.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 30TH OF MAY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·479	SE	7	103·1	84·5	36	...	0·99	—3·86
Sirsa	29·512	NE	8	103·6	86·6	26	?	...	...
Delhi	29·517	Calm	4	105·7	88·4	37	...	2·16	—1·62
Agra	29·531	SE	5	110·0	86·4	42	...	2·39	+0·36
Cawnpore	29·513	E	5	111·5	86·5	55	..	0·73	..
Allahabad	29·504	ENE	6	?	87·2	53	...	2·20	—0·20
Jhansi	29·516	WNW	5	110·8	88·7	28	..	2·06	—0·05
Jacobabad	29·533	NNW	6	112·7	75·1	12	...	2·05	+0·71
Karachi	29·594	WNW	14	106·4	80·7	41	...	0·36	—1·48
Jeypore	29·574	W	6	107·1	79·4	33	...	0·95	—1·8
Ajmere	29·578	W	10	101·4	83·0	36	...	1·53	—0·59
Deesa	29·658	SW	18	106·1	78·0	71	...	1·14	+0·35
Ahmedabad	29·689	S	6	105·3	78·1	62	...	0·60	..
Bhuj	29·618	W	26	100·8	77·9	75	...	0·23	—0·47
Jamnagar	29·655	WSW	30	98·1	78·2	65	...	0·04	...
Rajkot	29·689	W	17	104·9	75·7	79	..	0·34	—0·46
Bhavnagar	29·679	SW	17	105·1	?	57	...	0·13	..
Veraval	29·702	W	18	86·1	80·8	82	...	0·35	...
Neemuch	29·646	WSW	21	101·5	77·0	52	...	1·94	+0·25
Indore	29·670	W	13	100·6	76·1	65	...	0·81	—0·95
Saugor	29·597	W	9	104·3	82·1	49	...	1·20	—2·03
Jubbulpore	29·567	W	4	106·5	83·8	22	...	1·22	—2·22
Hoshangabad	29·687	SW	5	103·6	83·7	55	...	1·16	—1·62
Khandwa	29·677	W	13	105·2	81·1	57	...	0·79	—1·16
Raipur	29·558	Calm	3	109·5	81·5	35	...	4·37	+0·73
Nagpur	29·575	NNW	10	109·2	89·0	37	...	1·22	—2·76
Amraoti	29·631	WNW	10	106·3	83·2	50	...	2·31	—0·91
Akola	29·662	W	16	105·7	81·8	50	...	1·60	—1·75
Surat	29·702	SW	14	94·2	80·6	66	..	0·18	—0·23
Malegaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Bombay	29·759	W	11	92·0	82·6	72	...	1·78	+0·13
Poona	29·743	WSW	23	96·0	71·9	57	...	3·03	+0·62
Ahmednagar	29·723	W	11	98·9	69·9	65	...	2·42	...
Aurangabad	...	WNW	...	101·5	72·2	55	...	3·75	...
Sholapur	29·735	WNW	10	101·7	74·5	65	0·13	1·43	—2·78
Ratnagiri	29·758	NW	11	91·4	82·8	67		1·52	—0·80
Belgaum	29·715	WSW	25	84·8	70·2	71	...	5·57	—1·25
Goa	29·771	N	17	85·0	79·4	83	0·08	11·12	...
Karwar	29·760	N	6	85·2	78·0	79		13·44	+6·93
Mangalore	29·807	Calm	2	84·3	73·9	85		19·81	+7·99
Calicut	29·773	NW	8	86·7	74·0	84	0·08	33·97	+16·03
Cochin	29·786	ENE	...	82·9	73·7	82	0·29	46·51	+17·33
Bangalore	29·781	W	11	83·8	68·3	86	0·02	14·01	+4·11
Secunderabad	29·636	W	10	102·7	76·9	57	...	2·99	—1·65
Masulipatam	29·621	WNW	13	106·2	81·0	61	..	15·58	+5·39
Bellary	29·703	WNW	13	97·2	78·4	45	...	4·87	+0·01
Cuddapah	29·699	W	M	101·2	82·9	56	...	12·53	+4·63
Madras	29·639	W	10	104·5	81·0	53	...	33·65	+10·97
Coimbatore	29·761	SW	8	95·4	70·6	74	...	11·12	+0·84
Trichinopoly	29·705	W	10	98·1	80·3	59	...	26·37	+12·76
Negapatam	29·693	SW	8	104·5	79·9	64	...	54·65	+21·51
Colombo	29·814	SW	11	87·0	78·0	81	0·22	56·01	+2·05
Aden	29·731	SW	7	95·3	82·8	58	...	1·56	—1·78

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L, Light, M, Moderate, F, Fresh, S, Strong, H, Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in all districts except in the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Karwar. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malbar Coast. Gradients are steep.

North-easterly and south-easterly winds have again appeared in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, while winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 32 miles an hour at Neemuch, 24 at Secunderabad, 22 at Akola, 20 at Nagpur, 18 at Bellary and Rajkot and 16 at Masulipatam.

The maximum temparature is 5° to 13 in excess of the normal at Karachi, Raipur, Masulipatam and Madras, and the minimum 6° at Nagpur, Allahabad, Delhi and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are generally small and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Sholapur, Karwar, Manglore and Cochin, and a few drops at Goa, Calicut and Bangalore.

The Cyclonic circulation of winds on the West Coast has disappeared, and the isobars indicate that the disturbance noticed in yesterday's report appears to be passing in a north-westerly direction. The disturbance appears, as far as can be estimated from the land observations, to be a small one and is probably in about Longitude 63° or 64° E., and Latitude 20° N. With the rise of pressure the rainfall along the coast has not been heavy and the general weather conditions in the Arabian Sea and on and off the West Coast between Cochin and Dwarka are unsettled.

The s. s. Ravenshoe left Perim on the 19th and experienced up to Longitude 53° E. light easterly, south-easterly and variable winds; thence to Longitude 64° E. moderate to fresh south-west and west-south-west winds and fine weather; from there to Longitude 70° E. moderate to fresh west-north-west winds, a moderate sea and slight swell from west-north-west; to arrival on the 28th fresh west-south-west winds, passing clouds and moderate west-south-west swell.

The China Mail Coromandel left Penang on the 20th and reports baving experienced up to Colombo moderate to strong south-west winds, cloudy weather and frequent rain squalls; thence to her arrival at Bombay on the 28th light to fresh north-westerly winds, overcast sky and passing light to heavy rain squalls every day.

The s. s. Socotra left Aden on the 23rd and up to Longitude 57° E. experienced light to moderate south-westerely and variable winds and increasing south-west sea and swell; thence to Longitude 64° E. moderate to fresh wesh-sonth-west winds and moderate to considerable south-west sea and swell with passing clouds; to arrival in Port yesterday morning fresh winds from west falling light near coast and moderate following sea and swell.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 30.

TUESDAY: The small storm over the Punjab has filled up, and the strong cyclonic winds over the Punjab have subsided. The barometer has risen rapidly over Northern India, where, however, it is still lower than usual. Cool Northerly winds continue to be reported from West Punjab and Upper Sind, Easterly winds from North Bengal and North Gangetic Plain, Southerly winds from Burma and Deltaic Bengal and Westerly winds elsewhere. The Westerly winds are blowing freshly to stronly, but the other winds are generally light. The weather is very cloudy and showery over Burma, North East India and West of Peninsula, while a few light showers are reported from parts of Assam Bengal and North West India. Heat has been less than usual in Burma, Gujarat and West and South of the Peninsula and greater than usual elsewhere. The maximun are nowhere remarkable, the highest being 112·7 degress at Jacobabad.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th May.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. inches	29·676
Temperature of the Air degrees	86·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	·720
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	5·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day degrees	92·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	83·1
General Directions of wind*	W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* miles	268

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—MAY 29.

10 p.m.	83·8

TUESDAY.—MAY 30.

6 a.m.	83·1
10 a.m.	86·7
2 p.m.	89·2
4 p.m.	88·3

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 20th May 1899:—

Charles James Jennings, Major General, on the retired list of the Madras army, St. Anns, Ootacamund.—An improved form of puttee.

Samuel Thomas Gresham, engineer, of 6 Waterloo street, Calcutta.—An automatic safety catch for railway and other vehicle doors.

William Edward Sharps and Reuben Hilton Chase, gentlemen, both of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A.—An improved process of producing a substitute for rubber.

The Automatic Telephone Company, Limited, of 13 and 14 Abchurch Lane, in the city of London.—An improved system of automatic telephone exchange.

John Edward Tenison Woods, civil engineer and chemist, of 38 Chantry road, Stockwell, in the county of London, and William Ascroft Byrom, gentleman, of 32 Great St. Helens in the city of London.—Improvements in and connected with the manufacture of calcium carbide and such like compounds, the reduction of metallic oxides and the melting and refining of steel and other metals.

Emile Bede, engineer, of 10 Square Guttenberg' Brussels, in the kingdom of Belgium.—Improvements connected with electric traction.

Gustav Leske, manufacturer, of 70 Blumenstrasse, Berlin.—Improvements in machinery for corrugating paper.

Reginald Belfield, electrician, of 32 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England.—Improvements in switches for electric circuits.

Alexander Muirhead, telegraph engineer of the town of Shortlands, in the county of Kent, England.—Improvements in telegraphic transmitting, receiving and translating arrangements.

A specification of the undermentioned invention has been filed:—

N. Futehally and company, merchants of Bank street Fort, Bombay.—Cleaning and dressing aloe-fibre plant leaves. (Specification filed 13th May 1899.)

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:

John Franch Golding.—Improvements in machines for the manufacture of metal lattice-work or trellis work. (From 22nd August 1899 to 22nd August 1900.)

Alfred William Macllwaine.—Improved means for cleaning or removing extraneous matter from rape and other seeds. (From 5th October 1899 to 5th October 1900.)

Samuel Cleland Davidson.—Improvements in apparatus for drying tea or other vegetable substances or other material. (From 7th June 1899 to 7th June 1900.)

Theodore Guilleaume.—Improvements in electric cables. (From 5th September 1899 to 5th September 1900.)

Thomas Henry Lee Bake and Henry Alfred Leverett.—Improvements in tanning skins and hides. (From 22nd March 1899 to 22nd March 1900.)

Robert Thornton Moore.—Hanging, counterbalancing and actuating punkahs. (From 6th May 1899 to 6th May 1900.)

Samuel Cleland Davidson.—Improvements in apparatus for withering or limping tea leaf in the course of its manufacture into black tea. (From 19th June 1899 to 19th June 1900.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

John James Davidge Cleminson.—Improvements in railway and tramway locomotives and other vehicles. (Specification filed 14th February 1895.)

Abraham Wilhelm Schwarz.—A process for rock blasting by means of chloride of nitrogen. (Specification filed 14th February 1895.)

James Buchanan Brand and Clauder Lorraine Franklyn.—Improvements in underground conduits for electric railways. (Specification filed 18th February 1895).

Thomas Robert Raney Ashton and Edward John Kelly—Improvements in magazine fire-arms. (Specification filed 18th February 1895.)

Thomas Robert Raney Ashton and Edward John Kelly.—Improvements in magazines for fire-arms (Specification filed 18th February 1895.)

The Pneumatic Patents Company, Limited.—Improvements in type-writing machines. (Specification filed 14th February 1895.)

Robert Annesley.—A moveable urinal. (Specification filed 15th February 1895.)

Arthur John Lucy.—A hydraulic apparatus for working punkahs. (Specification filed 15th February 1895.)

Archibald Symington.—Improvements in windows of road, railway tram and other carriages. (Specification filed 20th February 1895.)

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 13th May, 1899, on 451 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	91,000	3,20,000	4,000	4,13,000
Or per mile of Railway	197	694	9	896
For previous 18 weeks of half year.	14,86,663	42,28,272	76,319	58,35,952
Total for 19 weeks	15,77,861	45,48,272	80,819	60,98,952
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	82,550	4,01,538	1,526	4,85,614
Per mile of Ry. do.	179	871	3	1,053
Total to corresponding date do.	10,39,525	45,33,312	89,641	56,62,478

Decrease for the week Rs. 72,614
Increase to date „ 4,36,474

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 13th May, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,33,732	Rs. 5,01,564	Rs. 4,871	Rs. 6,41,167
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	...	...	...	10,16,911

Decrease Rs. 3,75,744.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 13th May, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,056	988	..	...	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	57,228	41,963	7,265	...	1,03,928	...
Goods	1,14,799	1,64,035	...	46,236	2,31,034	...
Other earnings	5,355	10,946	...	5,591	..	21,285
Total for week	1,72,382	2,16,944	...	44,562	...	...
Aggregate	31,05,665	27,85,988	...	...	3,19,677	...

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May 1899, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	3,30,000	7,000	4,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	80	197	4	281
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	21,69,829	55,78,534	1,10,601	78,59,017
Total for 18 weeks	23,02,829	59,08,584	1,17,601	83,29,017
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,22,666	3,66,918	9,855	4,99,439
Per mile of Ry do.	73	219	6	293
Total to corresponding date do.	19,18,693	54,10,460	97,147	74,26,300

Decrease for the week Rs. 29,439
Increase to date „ 9,0?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Mascotte, 2,018 tons, Captain J Ross, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta 16th May with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,121 tons, Captain G D Clarke, sailed yesterday for Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vasna, 502 tons, Captain R J Rickford arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 27th May via Cutch Mandvie, with a general cargo and 101 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 30.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Peshawar	2202	Vibert	China		P & O Co
Naseri	912	Owen	Jedda		B & P S N Co
Tientsin	2555	Weston			P & O Co
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Algoa	4897	Hanford			K N & Co
Idar	2595	Milne	Dunkirk		K N & Co
Kerbella	1458	Willis			M M & Co
Kt Bachelor	4091	Froggatt			K N & Co
Wilberforce	2003	Willis			Bombay Co
Moorgate	2032	Harland			Bombay Co
Scindia	2050	Smith			M M & Co
Ravenshoe	2357	Pingelby			C & Edulji
Simla	1039	Marien			M M & Co
Vasna	504	Rickford			Do.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Heming	Do.		Do.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macneil	1591	Gladstone	Trieste	4-6	F M & Co
B	Othello	3327	Rogers	Hull	4-6	F Muir & Co
C	Anatolia	2190	Wilks			Bombay Co
F	Stolzenfels	1933	Pankow	Hamburg	3-6	Glade & Co
L	Bombay	2019	Turner	Antwerp		J M & Co
M	Clyde	2199	Denny	Aden	10-6	P & O Co
N	Samoa	4507	Hudson	Dunkirk	1-5	K N & Co
P	Dragoman	2214	Waters	Genoa	1-6	K N & Co
R	King Arthur	1047	Barron	Aden	1-6	B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Agent.
Satrunji	517	Ahmed	Sphrd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Remus	1655	Williams	Dunkirk	1-6	T M & Co
2	Britannia	1891	Turner	Liverpool	3-6	W & A G Co
3	Coromandel	2283	Vibert	China	18-5	P & O S N Co
4	Imperator	2320	Brelich	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
5	Mazagon	3279	Cook	China	1-6	P & O Co
6	Socotra	3919	Hide	China	3-6	P & O S N Co
7	Nizam	2041	Craig	Calcutta	3-6	T M & Co
9	Meridian	2221	Wilson			Bombay Co
10	Devonshire	2263	Coull	Liverpool	9-6	W & A G & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parritt	London	3-6	P & O S N Co
14	Dumra	784	Robertson	Karachi	2-6	M M & Co
16	Florida	2150	Chapman	Dunkirk	7-6	J M & Co

100 ton crane.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Agent.
Kola	433	Repairing	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 41·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Mascotte s	Ross	Calcutta, May 16.
30	Caledonien s	Riquier	Marseilles, May 11.
	Vasna s	Rickford	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
30	Pachumba s	Bamber	Karachi.
	Lawada s	Clarke	Zanzibar, etc.

The steamer Caledonien, Captain Requier obtained her port clearance yesterday for Yokohama etc.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Stolzenfels for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi
„ Socotra for China.
„ King Arthur for Jeddah etc.
„ Scindia for Coast ports and Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macneil s—17 bales writing paper Nazerally and Cumroodin.

Crewe Hall s—12 barrels chemicals A Bhimji; 200 cases candles R A Hooseia.

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—100 hogsheads a e Cutler Palmer and Co; 12 cases medicine and 1 bale chemicals Valutji Bhicca and Co; 5 packages stationery Thacker and Co; 5 cases brandy and 15 cases wine Cutler Palmer and Co; 29 cases medicine Nazerally Sumsoodin and Co; 51 cases oilmanstores Jehangirji Jamshedji Cooper.

Egypt s—45 drums turpentine S Sullemanji; 8 cases stationery Hussonally Abdoolally; 1 case stationery C Kheshowji.

FROM ANTWERP.

Johannesberger s—160 boxes candles E M Abdoolally; 10 cases writing paper M A M Saurufally.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—125 barrels chemicals Shivji Ramji.

FROM HAMBURG.

Johannesberger s—9 bales printing paper Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM NEW YORK.

Remus s—1020 barrels lubricating mineral oil Vacuum and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Arabia s—19 cases soap Abedin Amiroodin; 30 bales tissue paper M A M Saurufally; 6 cases glass beads Bhir and Katz.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—101 bales brown paper D R Umrigor and Co; 29 cases glassware J Runmull; 4 cases writing paper Vundrawandas.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—46 cases claret Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—4 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton and 100 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 24 bales wool Moliddina Faljee; 1000 cwt myrabolams N Futehally and Co; 130 bales wool Tokersey Shamjee; 35 bales wool Jina Vally; 30 bales wool R Nanjee; 35 bales wool Jadhowjee Nara; 40 bales wool Jafferbhoy Khetsey and Co.

Devonshire s—5 bales silk waste L Nanabhoy; 40 bales wool Nagjee Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—81 bales hides and skins H O H Hassum; 287 cwt olibanum and 57 cwt gum Allybhoy Chagla and Co; 37 bales skins Ahmed Abdulla and Co; 49 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 27 bales skins Rustomjee M Kooka; 18 bales skins and 125 cwt gum M Jaffer; 4 cases brassware Ardeshir Byramjee; 5 bales hides 61 cwt deer horns Megjee Mohomed and Co; 116 cwt gum Abdoola Mooman; 24 cwt indigo; The Bombay Company; 125 cwt deer horns and 19 cwt peacock feathers J M Rehimtoola; 12 cwt heera dacan K B Sajan; 11 cwt brassware S Bhimjee; 130 cwt condiments H Muncherjee and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bombay s—119 bales cotton fly 6 bales twist waste Tyabjee and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams Tyabjee and Co; 330 bales cotton 2000 cwt wheat 2000 cwt gingellyseed 10000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers; 200 cwt gum John L Kersten and Co; 2223 cwt rapeseed and 2000 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co; 495 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 4000 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co.

Devonshire s—2000 cwt bones A Hajee Cassum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Meridian s—110 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 770 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 4000 cwt bonemeal E C Nanjee; 3201 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 6000 cwt bonemeal Mooljee Jamall.

Stolzenfels s—880 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 1210 cwt crushed bones Glade and Co; 990 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Othello s—100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Stolzenfels s—132 cwt gum John L Kersten and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Idar s—20070 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 17 cwt Jabalpore stones M A Samsoodin and Co; 4000 cwt rapeseed and 2700 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—2001 cwt groundnuts Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Dragoman s—203 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 795 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers 4000 cwt linseed and 2000 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Clan Macneil s—3000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—1 bale cotton Ralli Brothers; 1 bale cotton Gaddum and Co; 4 cases garnets 2 cases anyxware S J Tellery and Co.

Clan Macneil s—220 bales cotten Gill and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Socotra s—500 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—400 bales twist Talati and Co; 500 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

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LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 30.

CONSOLS declined 1-16 per cent in London yesterday, to 109 13-16; French Rentes 1-4 per cent., to 102, and Rupee Securities 1-16 per cent, to £66 15-16. Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime higher, at 25·21 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 115 1-2; also Exchange on India at 30 days' sight, at 1s. 3 3-4d. Bar silver remained at 28 1-16d. per oz.; and in New York at 61 1-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·87 3-4 dollars.

Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 35 1-2s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market firm; Linseed at 37s. per 416 lbs., May June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firmer.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady yesterday. Surats quiet, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales; and the Imports, 14,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged; while American Arrivals were 1 6-4d, lower in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 5-16d. per lb. for May delivery, and 3 21-64d. for September-October. The Manchester market closed firm.

Ready Mid.—Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 1-4 cents per lb.; August Futures advanced 3 points, to 5·91 cents per lb., and December 4 points, to 5·98 cents. The Receipt at the U. S. Ports were 7000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight on Friday was 10,660,000 bales, compared with 10,590,000 bales at the end of the preceding week.

We appened our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	37,0 0	38,000	16,000
„ Exports to U Kingdom	25,000	43,000	10,000
„ „ to Continent	37,000	37,0.0	17,000
Total receipts 1st Sept.	80,45,000	83,25,000	65,46,000
„ to U K.	22,02,000	41,79,000	29,33,000
„ to Continent	31,49,000	51,17,000	27,18,000
„ Stock in the Ports	7,00,000	48,00,000	361,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 25th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	38,20,000	31 60,000	26,24,970
„ „ of Surats	1,87,000	1,74,000	2,19,940

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	14,77,000	11,71,000	11,24,910
„ London	3,000	6,000	5,000
American afloat	61,000	1,10,000	48,000
East Indian „	9,000	9,000	115,000
Total	15,49,000	12,96,000	11,89,410
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 12-32d.	3 5-3d.	4 1-8d.
„ Good Bhowaugger	2 25-32d.	3 1-5d.	3 3-8d.
Difference	19-32d.	9-16d.	3-4d.

Locally, the Cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day, and without any material change in prices.

WHEAT AND SEEDS continue quiet but steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,858	bales.
Wheat	41,818	cwts.
Linseed	9,858	„
Rapeseed	19,102	„
Gingellyseed	1,380	„
Poppyseed	5,330	„
Castorseed	5,782	„
Rice	54,494	„

EXCHANGE opened firm in tone at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight credits, and remained at this level throughout the day. A fair amount of Merchants' Bills were reported; the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited, but Demand was obtainable at 1s. 3 31-32d., and the market at closing was steady at follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32 to 1-8d	„
Francs	1·59 1-4	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have to-day been steady at 101 5-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 101 7-16 for Account, and 94 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—Prices have shown no further movement to-day, to speak of.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32

The Manchester Market has been firm

2¾ per cent. Consols	109 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 15-16
Bar Silver	28 1-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt arrived here from Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s s. s. R. Rubattino, Captain M. Sapouiti, left Aden, for Bombay, on the 29th instant at 6 p.m. and is expected to arrive on Sunday morning the 4th proximo.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 22nd May, 1899, as compared with the statement of 16th May, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	May 16. Rs.	A.	P.	May 22. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,70,12 957	8	5	1,69 92,019	2	8
Other Deposits, &c.	5,50,60 641	3	11	5,48,02,643	13	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,23,919	5	0	2 43,728	4	3
Sandries	25,52 537	4	2	25,81,382	8	6
	10,39,50,063	5	6	10 37,22,773	12	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	96,02,271	0	0	97,21,103	0	0
Other authorised Invstmts.	76,81,245	8	0	75,55,415	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,22,13 330	12	4	2 01 93,291	7	10
Accounts of Credit do.	1,86,20,032	12	4	1,78,11,783	2	8
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,74 85 747	12	2	1,74 79,284	3	5
Balances with other Banks	6,35 031	10	1	6 55 419	5	6
Bullion	10,112	0	4	8,515	6	4
Dead Stock	13 04,582	12	11	13,04,605	4	11
Stamps	10,839	1	8	11,241	7	11
Sundries	16 02 072	2	0	16,01,188	1	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,03,70 937	2	7	1,12,83 645	5	8
Do. at Branches	1 41,95,843	11	1	1,56,47,263	7	4
Rs.	10,39,50 033	5	6	10,37,22,773	12	9

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,17,400	Dec.
Do. at Branches	2,26,451	Inc.
Other Deposits	2,57,978	Dec.
Post Bills	19,785	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	90,002	Inc.
Loans	17,14 025	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	7,68 244	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	6,463	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	9,12,708	Inc.
Do at Branches	12,41,420	Inc.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 6th May:—

LIABILITIES	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 24,60,628 4 3 / Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 18,49,419 1 6	43,10,017	5	9
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	246,59,352	7	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,82,690	5	8
Sundries	3,70,747	1	3
Total	381,22,837	3	8
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	49,16,249	14	0
Other authorised Investments	7,42,929	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	57,49,072	13	4
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	45,83,183	6	0
Bills discounted and purchased	80,11,772	15	9
Balances with other Banks	7,17,861	11	8
Bullion	11,248	15	7
Dead stock	8,79,871	13	10
Stamps	13,552	12	8
Sundries	91,839	10	0
	257,20,592	14	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	129,02,244	4	10
Total	386,22,837	3	8

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th May 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	4	5 p.m.	14	38
Teheran	30	2	5 p.m.	0	35
Suez	30	2	50 p.m.	0	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 30th May, 1899.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	27	—	1
„ Karachi	...	14	—	1
„ Madras	...	45	—	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HOWSE—May 28, at Lordship Park, Stoke Newington, the wife of G. E. Howse, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BAKER—May 23, at Hallang, N Cachar, the wife of E C Stuart Baker, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1899.

THE "cross-currents" in the Liberal Party which led to the retirement of Sir William Harcourt from the leadership, as Lord Rosebery had retired before him, show no signs of disappearing. Judging by certain speeches recently made by the two eminent statesmen just mentioned, the currents are becoming very cross indeed. Lord Rosebery, addressing the City Liberal Club, expressed a desire to restore the party to the position it held "before 1886." Not altogether immaturely, the general public, and especially the Unionist press, saw in this dark saying a desire to abjure Home Rule and all Mr. Gladstone's later policy. The *Westminster Gazette*, which regrets Lord Rosebery's withdrawal from public life, scented danger in the phrase and frankly declared that there was a world of misunderstanding in the expression, "before 1886." It was not the first time that the accomplished speaker, master of all the resources of the English language, had allowed himself to be betrayed into the use of infelicitous phrases which greatly rejoiced his political opponents and spread dismay amongst his own supporters. The infelicity was most conspicuously seen in the declaration—while he was still Prime Minister of a Home Rule Cabinet with a majority in the House of Commons,—that Home Rule was impossible until the Predominant Partner—England—was converted to that political faith. That seemed to friend and foe to be a throwing up of the sponge and the adjourning of the triumph of the cause to the Greek Kalends. It was a heavy blow and great discouragement to the Party that looked to him for light and leading. He protested that a wrong construction had been put on his words, but he did not explain how he came to use them, or what construction he intended them to bear. Sir William Harcourt lost no time in availing himself of the opportunity presented by the more recent equivoque to pay off old scores, and, as far as in him lay, render the return of Lord Rosebery to the leadership of the Party impossible. At a dinner at the Devonshire Club, on the 6th instant, Sir William with vehemence and passion remarked on the extraordinary spectacle of a gentleman who had retired from the leadership and from Party politics should have thought it fitting to devote an after-dinner speech to comment upon the policy and constitution of the Liberal Party. After such an address, said the retired Leader, it would not be difficult to understand the phrase about "cross-currents" read in the recently published correspondence between Mr. Morley and himself. "What did his lordship mean by going back to 1886? The ashes of Mr. Gladstone were hardly cold before they were advised to take a sponge and wipe out the whole of the inheritance which that illustrious and revered statesman had left to the Liberal Party. What was to be wiped out? First, Welsh Disestablishment, which deeply interested the people and the Parliamentary representatives of the principality of Wales. Next, Temperance reform, also Land Reform, and then a question supposed by some to be not only of primary but of exclusive importance, namely, the veto power of the House of Lords. Was all that to be abjured? All that came badly from one who on becoming responsible for the Party in 1893, on Mr. Gladstone's retirement, declared that nothing was changed in the policy of the Party. What they wanted was a leader who said to his troops 'go forward' and who was not prepared to advise them to go the rear." No reporters were present, but a full report of this Philippic was published in all the papers.

Lord Rosebery replied with equal vigour and more wit, the next evening, at the Civil Service dinner at the Hotel Cecil. "You know," he said, "that ever since the time of Daniel, and I believe even so far back as the time of Pharoah, there has been a great difference between those who make speeches and dream dreams and those who interpret them. I belong to the ingenious class that makes speeches. You belong to the ingenious class that interprets them. Though I do not habitually dream dreams, I will venture to tell you of a dream of mine which you may interpret as you will. I have hallucinations on the subject of the Civil Service, and one of them is that every morning the first object of a conscientious Civil servant is to study the utterances of this political chief, to interpret them as best he can, and to transmute them as well as he can into the work and into the policy of the office. Let me take a crude example. On my right I see Sir Thomas Sanderson, with whom I have been more than once officially connected at the Foreign Office. I should be shocked if Sir Thomas Sanderson were to deny that when I was in office—I do not speak of those who have succeeded—if he attempted to deny that the first thing he did in the morning after opening the most urgent box of telegrams was to read any speech that I might have made, whether at the distribution of prizes at an athletic meeting or at the opening of a library, to read what he found in it and what he did not find in it, and to see what he could derive from it by the aid of a boiling imagination." Which being interpreted means that Sir William Harcourt (1) read what was in Lord Rosebery's speech, (2) read into it what was not there, (3) squeezed into it all that could be derived from it, all that it could be made to yield with the aid of a boiling imagination. The gravamen of Lord Rosebery's offence was that he spoke of "the hideous political apathy" that reigns at the present moment and makes life uninteresting, and attributed this calamitous state of things to the decay of Parliamentary Liberalism. He contrasted it with the old Liberal spirit that prevailed up to 1886, when Liberalism, whether right or wrong, was the salt of public life. This candid disparagement of the Parliamentary Liberalism of the later years was emphasised by the daring declaration that the old Liberal spirit is still as powerful in the country as ever it was. Where will Lord Rosebery find evidence to support the proposition that a Party suffered the most grievous defeat of the century after he had been Prime Minister in two years, is as strong as it was in 1880, or in 1885? Liberalism was the salt of public life when it could provide the country much needed reforms which it eagerly sought. The reforms being carried the role of reformer no longer had the same attractions for the electorate. Lord Disraeli before 1886 pointed to the Parliamentary Liberals of that day, still sitting on the Ministerial bench, as a row of extinct volcanoes. The phrase was more picturesque than that employed by Lord Rosebery, but it meant the same thing. Parliamenary Liberalism, having done its work, is played out.

THE tremendous drop in the earnings of the Indian Railway Companies between April 1st and May 13th, as compared with the receipts for the corresponding period the previous year, calls for consideration. The decrease in these six weeks amounts to thirty-five lakhs, of which amount the Great Indian Peninsula accounts for rather more than a third. The recent strike on that system naturally forces itself to the front as the reason to be assigned for this vast difference. In a very mild degree such may be the case, but the strike did not begin until May 6th, whereas the falling off commenced on April 1st. It is obvious, therefore, there is some other explanation, which can well be summed up in a fluctuating wheat market and the cotton crops in the Berars and Central Provinces being in a forward condition. In making a comparison with the figures of 1898 it must be remembered in that year there was a boom in wheat, and large exports were made both from Bombay and Karachi. This year the grain trade is decidedly slack, and comparatively very little wheat is coming in from up-country. These two ports are fed by the Great Indian Peninsula and North-Western Railways, and the difference in the trade is seen in the fact that they account for twelve and eight lakhs respectively out of the total deficit. The forward state of the cotton crops caused cotton to to be rushed down to Bombay in tremendous quantities, and before and up to March 31st the returns of the G. I. P. showed large increases compared with the previous year. These two influences form a satisfactory reason, and, moreover, it is quite probable before June 30th there will be still further decreases. This lessening of goods traffic is not due to differences between the G. I. P. Company and their signallers, as, if that were the cause, why should the B. B. and C. I. Company show a falling off of four lakhs? If an examination of the returns of both these Companies be made it will be found that both are showing decreased returns in ratio to the increase they have shown in the previous year. In the case of the former it was no less than sixty-eight lakhs, and 1898 was almost a record for the G. I. P. The returns from May 13th to June 30th will contain the effect of the recent strike, but the Company say they suffered little or no loss in the carriage of merchandise. Their goods traffic was certainly dislocated for a few days, but instead of being at Bombay it was standing at the various stations along their line. It may be reasonably surmised that merchants, who are very careful, held back for forward contract, and this may have an effect on the railway returns. On the other hand, certain firms sold forward heavily and to advantage, in the belief that the strike would not affect the running power of the Company, and this view has proved correct.

ALL fears of an industrial disturbance in the Lancashire trade are now ended. Throughout the negotiations with respect to an advance in wages, after the preliminaries were over, there has been displayed mutual forbearance and much common-sense. The condition of the cotton trade undoubtedly merited an advance in wages, which principle having been accepted, the masters sought to ascertain what increase they afford to grant, and the men to consider not what they wished to get, but what they could reasonably expect to receive. Under these circumstances there is no cause for wonder that the men obtained satisfaction, and without rupture in the relations between themselves and their employers. On May 6th, a meeting of the men's representatives was held at Blackburn, when the compromise, provisionally accepted at the Joint Conference of both parties, that an advance of 2 1-2 per cent. should be made, was accepted. This ratification will add strength and influence to both the combinations of masters and men. It is more than likely that the ranks of the men's union will be considerably swelled by an influx of non-unionists who have been working for less than standard wages, and whose employers are not members of the Spinners Association. The firms—at any rate, some—standing aloof from the latter organization will have to advance the rate as paid under the uniform lists by the employers who form the association. By this means the ability to undersell firms paying full wages will be lessened, and, in their turn, the associated employers will secure an advantage. The principal question which remains for discussion amongst the operatives is the suggested formation of a wages conciliation board or boards, to be worked much on the lines of the mining sliding scale in vogue in Wales. There is not the slightest probability of the men agreeing to such a proposal, as they argue that such a scheme would cause them to bear all the ills of a fluctuating trade. They demand a fixity of wage, for much the same reason that a tenant demands fixity of tenure. Whether they will form a party to a conciliation board under which a minimum rate of wages is definitely settled remains for discussion.

MR. SIDNEY WEBB, who has been delivering a series of lectures on "Constitutional Problems in Australasia" spoke recently on labour legislation, and compared the position of the colonial and English workmen. In England under the law the worker's position is far superior to that of his brother in Queensland and New South Wales, whereas in Victoria, South Australia, and especially in New Zealand, the workman occupies, as regards one or two points, a more favoured position than on the other side of the world. In the former colonies there is an independent labour party, and the result is that the general advance of public opinion on labour legislation is more rapid when it is unaided by such a body. Such a party has recently been called into existence in England, but its aims are so preposterously absurd and its spokesmen so insolent that it does infinitely more harm than good, a fact which is being more generally recognised by British workmen. Generally speaking, the workers throughout Australia do not enjoy the advantages which the law allows in England. There is no effective factory legislation, even as regards sanitation, or women or child labour, and in some colonies workmen's wages are liable to be attached for debt. There are other disabilities prevailing which have been abolished in Great Britain. New Zealand is far ahead of Australia in such matters, but the Workmen's Compensation Act passed two years ago by the present Conservative Government is regarded by Australian politicians as nothing short of revolutionary. In New Zealand, it may be expected that the Legislation will introduce a similar measure, but the capitalist influence will prevent its introduction into Australia for many years. New Zealand is remarkably advanced, and the success of the system of compulsory arbitration in labour disputes is not so much in settling actual strikes as in indirectly fixing by law the minimum conditions of labour, including wages. Mr. Webb referred to the Victorian Factory Act, which came into existence owing to the horrible revelations of sweating made in Melbourne. Wages boards for fixing the minimum wage were established, and they have worked well. The principle is merely the application to wages of the policy of the national minimum which has been adopted in the English Factory Acts with regard to sanitation, leisure and education.

IF we might place implicit confidence in the plague returns it would appear that the epidemic has now declined to the level of the corresponding period of last year, and we are about to enjoy another happy, if temporary, relief. From 1,095 cases and 932 deaths throughout the presidency we have fallen to 755 and 600 in the week reported upon. Bombay city returned 176 attacks and 145 deaths, but it is certain that these figures do not truthfully represent the facts. The total number of deaths from all causes was 829, and the weekly average in normal times is 556, leaving 128 to be accounted for. They should be added under the heading of plague and the total deaths set down at 273 if we want approximate accuracy. Cases are systematically concealed not merely by native hakims, we regret to say, but by medical practitioners who would like to be considered as of higher standing. District officers know this, and more than one report has been sent in to Government on the subject. But the difficulty of producing sufficient evidence to justify a conviction is great, and it is not possible to keep the Public Prosecutor as fully employed as he otherwise would be over cases of the kind. The mofussil returns, which are more worthy of acceptance than those in Bombay, show decreases in almost every district and State. Poona city figures have risen, and there is a slight increase at Kolhapur, but all other reports are eminently satisfactory.

COLONEL LOCH, who has recently returned to India from Turkish Arabia, will, it is understood, proceed to Nepal as Resident.

A PROPOSAL to increase the number of non-commissioned officers with regiments of British Infantry in India, has been negatived owing to the additional cost involved.

THE heat has been terribly oppressive in Calcutta for several days. Three fatal cases of heat apoplexy are reported, two being Europeans, viz., Mr. W. Saunders, Third Officer of the steamer Bucentaur, and Mr. G. R. Crastone, Chief Officer of the steamer Malda.

THE following telegram, dated the 29th instant from the British Consul, Alexandria, is officially published for general information:—"Plague rules imposed in Egypt against arrivals from Hongkong."

ON Friday night several milk vans which were on a siding at Duttapuker Station on the Bengal Central Railway were suddenly blown by a strong wind on to the main line when they were run into by the up mail train. One first-class and three third-class carriages fortunately unoccupied were damaged by the collision.

THE Prince of Wales has arranged to pay a visit to Winchester on Thursday, June 8, where his Highness will lay the foundation-stone of the large new barracks which are to be built there, the foundations of which have just been completed. There will be an elaborate military function, and the Earl of Northbrook and the Bishop of Winchester and other Hampshire notables are to be present. The Prince will lunch with the officers of the garrison before be returns to London.

THE weather in the Channel having moderated, the Queen left Cherbourg at ten o'clock on May 5, her yacht being escorted by two cruisers across the Channel. Before landing at Portsmouth her Majesty knighted Admiral Fullerton, commander of the Victoria and Albert. The scene at the disembarkation was an interesting one, the ship of war and training vessels being dressed with flags and the yards manned. The special train conveying the royal party reached Windsor at ten minutes to seven o'clock, a large number of townspeople assembling to greet her Majesty on her return from France.

THE annual return of shipping and tonnage passing through the Suez Canal, just presented to Parliament, shows that in 1898 3,409 vessels with a gross register of 12,039,858 tons passed through the Canal, against 2,986 vessels with 11,123,403 tons register in 1897. Of these totals 2,162 vessels of 8,057,705 tons, against 1,905 vessels of 7,389,236 tons, were British. The percentage of British tonnage was 68·2 in 1898, against 67·3 in 1897. There has been a slight decrease in the percentage of German, French, Dutch, and Norwegian vessels, and a small increase in that of Japanese vessels. The dues received were 85,294,769 frs., against 72,830,545 frs.

THE Duchess of York, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, on May 9 visited Pembroke, whence they proceeded to Tenby, where they were received with an address of welcome. In reply the Duchess expressed the extreme regret of the Duke of York at being unable to accompany her. After formally opening the extension of the Victoria Pier, the Duchess with the Duke returned to Pembroke, where they received an address from the Corporation of that town. Later in the afternoon they attended the launch of the new royal yacht, which was witnessed by a fashionable gathering. Mr. Goschen and several Admiralty officials were present. The Duchess first drove some silver nails into the ship as an indication that she had assisted in its construction. She christened it as the "Victoria and Albert," and the vessel was then launched amid the cheers of the large gathering assembled. The Duke and Duchess returned to London on the 10th.

THE "Manchester Guardian's" London correspondent says:—The purists and the Anglo-Indian official world have a good deal to say concerning the action of the Viceroy in taking over charge of the Public Works Department during the period elapsing between the departure of Sir Arthur Trevor, the late Minister, and the arrival of his successor. By an Indian Act the central Government is responsible for the decision as to the gauge, the district, and the route in the case of every light railway, while the local authorities employ the agents to carry out the work and also make the necessary grants of land. The question of gauge for these lines seems now to be practically settled, subject to Lord George Hamilton's approval, at 2 ft. 6 in., and not 2 feet. Lord Curzon is stated to have approved already of several hundreds of miles of these lines, mostly in and about the North-West Provinces. Hitherto the Viceroy has always been regarded as Foreign Minister, but Lord Curzon has broken with tradition by adding another portfolio.

THE young Duke of the Abruzzi left Rome on May 8 for Scandinavia, whence his expedition starts for the North Pole. The greater part of his supplies have left Italy in 1,500 cases, each weighing 25 kilogrammes, so as to be portable. These are divided into four classes—namely, provisions, raiment, instruments, and means of amusement. Each class of boxes has its own colour, so as to permit of easy recognition. Among the means of amusement an automatic piano takes a prominent place, and among the provisions 1,000 bottles of liquor for extraordinary circumstances, as he and his companions ordinarily will drink water, tea, or coffee. Beside the Duke, the expedition will include two Italian naval officers, one doctor, two Italian sailors, four Alpine guides, ten Norwegian sailors, and several Esquimaux, who are to look after the 120 dogs for the sledges, which are to be obtained at Archangel. It is calculated that the journey will occupy eighteen months, and will cost 3,000,000 frs., of which one-fourth is provided by the King. The first station of the expedition is to be Franz Josef Land. The Duke has declared that he is determined, even if it be not possible to reach the North Pole, that he will at least surpass his predecessors or never return.

THE decision of the Secretary of State for India to waive the language test in the case of British officers appointed to the command of second class districts in India is a wise one, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," At the best the knowledge of the language was but rudimentary, and the continuance of the old regulation would have had the effect of robbing the Indian Army of the services of many good soldiers who can be none the worse for having had European training. There could be no policy more dangerous than that which used to be preached in times gone by, that India can afford to dispense with European ideas, and that a local army would serve its purpose. Those who argue thus are theorists of a very dangerous order. Year by year it becomes more essential that the officers of the Indian Army should be trained as thoroughly as those of the Imperial Service proper, and if they are to be so it would have been most inconvenient, to put the matter as moderately as possible, to have kept in force a rule which would have acted most prejudicially. Lord George Hamilton in changing the conditions of appointment has acted, of course, on the recommendation of the military authorities in India, who we may be sure would not have pressed for the discontinuance of the language qualification unless they had recognised that the time has gone by for limiting the field of selection.

AN amusing and rather pathetic story touching the Tsar and his Peace proposals appears in this month's "National Review" in nice time for the Conference at the Hague. During a recent conversation with a foreign (not British) ambassador, the Tsar spoke in warm appreciation of a certain article in the "Novoe Vremya," to which his attention had been particulurly called. Such was the imperial gratification at this dignified and thoughtful editorial, that he must needs urge the ambassador to study it for himself. "You may as well take my copy in case you have mislaid yours," he said, and the ambassador, charmed with the young potentate's enthusiasm and graciousness, hurried home with his prize. On reading the wonderful article in question, he was struck by its unlikeness to anything he had ever seen in the "Novoe Vremya" before. "So, on returning home he turned up his own copy of the paper, and was not a little astonished to find that his "Novoe Vremya" of the same date as the Tsar's did not contain this important article. He then realised that this enterprising organ of the Russian reactionary party publishes on emergencies two distinct issues—a regular edition for the general public and for foreign quotation, and a special edition consisting of one copy for the private and particular consumption and mystification of the Tsar. The story goes far to explain how it happens that while his statesmen are busily preparing for war, the Tsar is dreaming of universal peace. And yet the Tsar of all the Russians is sometimes called a despot!

A STORY of Sir William Harcourt and Sir Robert Reid is to told by Mr. T. P. O'Connor in *M. A. P.* Sir William Harcourt now sits in the corner seat on the Front Opposition Bench and Mr. O' Connor says that Sir Robert Reid on Monday night in last week came and stood in front of Sir William Harcourt, a recognised form of claiming his seat. Says Mr. O'Connor:—Sir William did not at first perceive the silent challenge that had thus been issued to him; but as soon as he did his face flushed; he made a motion as if to get up from his place and give way to his challenger; but Sir Robert Reid, having made his challenge, took a seat behind Sir William on the second bench. But this was not the end of the business. Sir Robert seemed to be saying something very hot to Sir William; Sir William retorted by proposing that he should sit on the seat in the gangway, and made a motion as if to do so. Imagine the huge and lofty form of Sir William Harcourt sitting on this humble, low seat—he who but a few months ago was the second leader of the House, and who but a few few years ago was its first leader, and you get some idea about the self-abasement to which he offered to submit himself as an ironical concession to Sir Robert Reid! Sir Robert's fiery temper got completely the better of him, and he poured out before the whole House—almost in the hearing of the whole House—the hot shot of his concentrated anger, and perhaps his wrath pent up for years, into the ears of Sir William Harcourt. Sir William Harcourt said nothing, made no sign; he let the fierce storm pass. The truth however of the above story is strenuously denied.

THE well-worn question of the linguistic deficiencies of British naval officers is again being discussed. Some critics insist that a knowledge of Russian is essential to our officers; some think that too much stress is laid upon Latin by the Civil Service Commissioners; and others, again, believe that all officers ought to speak French. The study of Russian is out of the question, as the language is notoriously difficult, and we must be content to encourage a small number of officers to study it, as is already done in the Army. That is, the Admiralty should endeavour to make it worth while for men of linguistic ability to qualify as interpreters in Russian. We should hesitate to say that a grounding of Latin was useless to any educated man, seeing that many languages are founded upon it, but we do doubt the wisdom of marking Latin so highly in the entry test for cadets. This subject carries now 800 marks, which means that Latin must be studied arduously by youngsters who hope to enter the Britannia. It is twice as highly marked as any other subject, and for this there can be no other reason than the desire to obtain boys from the recognised public schools. The schoolmasters have already told the Admirality that this is scarcely possible, It is from the secondary or preparatory schools, if not from those which specialise for the Navy, that our cadets are really produced under the present conditions of entry. Amongst the senior officers of the Navy there are but few who speak French well though a fair number can read it. The younger men seem to be better grounded in the French language, and we have no doubt at all that a large proportion of these would be able to qualify as interpreters if they could be spared for a few months to study in Paris. But this would involve expense, and they can seldom be spared.

WE have heard a great deal lately about the shooting in the Navy being anything but what it ought to be, but it is seldom that we get trustworthy figures in support of this contention. Here, at all events, are some facts from the Mediterranean which may be set off against a great many of these vague statements. The Scylla, at her annual prize firing on April 26, beat all records by scoring 80 per cent. of hits. In order to ensure all the regulations being carried out and to check the marking, officers from other ships were sent out in the cruiser, so that there can be no question about the results. Out of a total of seventy rounds fired fifty-six were direct hits on the target. The speed of the ship was twelve knots and the distance 1,600yd, the target being of the customary prize-firing service pattern. The firing occupied the whole day as the target had to be repaired after every round. Such an event is most creditable to the men of the Scylla and Captain Percy Scott is to be congratulated on his success. We do not care particulary to compare British shooting with that of other nations, since we look upon it that our fleet ought to provide the standard, but since the American shooting has been mentioned by some writers in this connection the following extract from letter by an Englishman at Manila is interesting: "Yesterday afternoon the Monadnock bombarded Paranaque, a small town on the coast half-way between Manila and Cavite. I do not know for what reason, but in less than two hours the place was completely burnt down by ignition from shell-fire. I watched the affair right through from a point not more than two or three miles away, and although there was some very good shooting a large number of the American shells struck the water before ricochetting into the town. This at a stationary target from a stationary ship in dead smooth water does not argue good training."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PROSECUTION OF A FRENCH DEPUTY.

DREYFUS INNOCENT: ESTERHAZY THE CULPRIT.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Dreyfus case and the trial of M. Deroulede in connection with events at President Loubet's election have proceeded simultaneously in different courts of the Palais of Justice.

Stringent precautions have been adopted to prevent any disturbance.

M. Ballot Beaupre's report to the Court of Cassation strongly insisted upon the innocence of Dreyfus, and urged that the evidence all pointed to Major Esterhazy as the culprit.

At the trial of M. Deroulede the accused evoked the applause of the public by insulting President Loubet, but order was maintained.

Both trials have been adjourned.

PLAGUE AT HONGKONG.

ALARMING INCREASE.

The number of plague cases in Hongkong has doubled during the past week.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

MAY 30.

The final Federation referendum in South Australia records 66,000 for and 17,000 against.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The "Times'" Peking correspondent telegraphs that the Russians insist that their demand for a railway to Peking accords with the supplementary note to the Anglo-Russian agreement, the unfortunate wording of which has increased Great Britain's difficulties.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

The betting this afternoon on the Derby was as follows:—

2 to 1 on Flying Fox.
5 to 1 against Holocauste.
100 to 8 against Oppressor.
20 to 1 against Damocles.
40 to 1 against My Boy.
50 to 1 against Desmond.
50 to 1 against Innocence.
66 to 1 against Scintillant.
100 to 1 against Matoppo.
200 to 1 against Courser.
200 to 1 against Sir Reginald.
200 to 1 against Ballyleck.

COPYRIGHT OF PRESS TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

The Secretary of State has approved of the Government of India undertaking legislation to protect the copyright of Press telegrams received in this country from abroad.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

WITHDRAWAL OF MILITARY SIGNALLERS.

All the military signallers lent to the G. I. P. Railway Company during the strike returned to their respective stations last Saturday.

OPENING OF LINES.

The opening of the line from Ferozepore to Bhatinda which has been converted from metre to standard gauge, has been sanctioned. Of this line, the section from Ferozepore to Katkapura has been merely converted, while throughout the remaining half, from Kotkapura to Chotindo, broad-gauge has been laid on a separate formation parallel to the existing metre-line. Fazilka, therefore, will continue to be served by a narrow gauge.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

In the first round of the Beresford Polo Tournament, to-day, the Patiala Club beat the Viceregal team easily; the 2nd Bengal Cavalry team meeting and defeating the North Staffordshire Regiment.

MILITARY NEWS.

Brigadier-General Michell, Commanding Assam, now at home, has been permitted to convert his three months' privilege leave into eight months' leave, on private affairs.

Colonel Vanzennen officiates in command of Rawalpindi District, vice General Moorsom, proceeded on one month's leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilford, 1st Gloucestershires, officiates in command of Allahabad District, vice Brigadier-General Henry, proceeding home on three months' privilege leave from 13th July.

Major O'Donnell, from the 39th Garhwal Rifles, is appointed Commandant, 9th Gurkhas.

Major Mein, from the 1st Punjab Infantry, is appointed Commandant, 12th Bengal Infantry, vice Colonel Barrow, who vacates on 13th June.

Major Wapshare, from the 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, officiates as Commandant, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, pending the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel McSwiney from Home.

THE HYDERABAD BRIBERY CASE.

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 30.

The hearing of the Nawab Framruz Jung bribery case is fixed for 16th June, when Mr. Eardly Norton, instructed by Mr. S. M. Mitra, will appear for the defence.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY MEMORIAL.

The Residency authorities have accepted the offer of Mr. S. M. Mitra to construct a cattle trough in Hyderabad, in commemoration of the Queen's Eightieth Birthday.

THE SURAT "SUTTA" CASE.

THE HEARING CONCLUDED: JUDGMENT RESERVED.

SURAT, MAY 30.

The hearing of the Surat Sutta or opium gambling case, which commenced in the Court of the First-Class City Magistrate, on Thursday last, terminated to-day.

The case for the prosecution consisted of evidence of the Police Inspector, a Mahomedan, and the local Telegraph Master. The defence declined to call any evidence.

The many interesting points of law involved in the case were argued at great length by both sides, Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, counsel for the defence, contending that, according to the law laid down by the Bombay High Court in several reported decisions, none of the articles produced in Court, such as books, telegram, money and tables, were instruments of gaming within the terms of the Act; consequently the place where they were found was not a common gaming-house. In conclusion, Mr. Taleyarkhan said that the Court has nothing to do with the question whether the speculation was ruining Surat or not. If it was, it was, no doubt, deplorable, but the Court had to act according to law and see whether any offence was committed.

The pleaders for the other accused having addressed the Court, the Magistrate reserved his decision.

The proceedings were daily watched by hundreds of spectators.

HOLOCAUSTE BEATEN IN PARIS.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 30.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—Holocauste ran third, yesterday, at Chantily for the French Derby. The race was unsatisfactory as it affects the chances of the Derby very little. Holocauste plainly went badly descending the hill.

Improved form after the hurried journey back from France is not expected.

Tod Sloan, however, has applied for the mount on Holocauste. Though the application has been refused, the race lies between Flying Fox and Holocauste unless the surprises of 1892 and 1898 are to be repeated.

Oppressor at 12 to 1 against, Damocles at 25 to 1 against, and My Boy at 40 to 1 against are being backed with a view to this possibility.

In the meanwhile Flying Fox is at 2 to 1 on, and Holocauste at 4 1-2 to 1 against.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TEAM.

AUSTRALIANS vs. LANCASHIRE.

The recent wintry snap with frosty nights and rainstorms in the day time has somewhat unsettled cricket, but the improvement in the weather in the last day or two has again brightened the prospects of the Australians.

Their 267 at Manchester on a difficult wicket was very meritorious; Trumper making 82, Trumble 51, and Kelly 26. With the exception of Tyldesley, who ran up 56 and 42, Lancashire failed signally to resist the visitors' attack, and were out in the second innings for a total of 81. Trumble altogether took 7 wickets for 38, and Noble 5 for 35 runs.

It is believed that the following will represent England in the first test match on Thursday at Nottingham:—W. G. Grace, F. S. Jackson, C. B. Fry, K. S. Ranjitsinghji, Gunn, Storer, Hearne, Rhodes, Brockwell, Shrewsbury, and Mold.

COUNTY MATCHES.

In the match between Yorkshire and Essex, Rhodes who was in splendid form, took altogether 15 wickets for 56 runs and was mainly responsible for the collapse of the Southern County.

Sussex with a total of 479 for one innings, of which Killick made 140, crushed Somerset by an innings and 49 runs.

The Oxford-Worcester County match ended in a handsome victory for Worcester, thanks to Arnold, who in the second innings made 125 not out.

Surrey beat Cambridge by 171.

SPORT AT IDAR.

THE MAHARAJAH BAGS HIS SIXTEENTH TIGER.

FOR some time past a huge tiger, whose footmarks measured seven inches in diameter, was prowling about the hills of Bhownath, fifteen miles distant from Idar. He was reported to have killed many cattle, but to have refrained from attacking human beings. He travelled over long distances by night, and was missing sometimes for weeks. About 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning khabar was received that a cow and a pony had been killed and footprints of Stripes were seen near Bhutia, about six miles from Idar. Preparations were made and beaters ordered off at once. At noon, his Highness Sir Shri Keshrisinhji Maharaja, K. C. S. I., who is a great lover of big game and an excellent shot, started off under a fierce and scorching sun. On arrival at his destination he found the beaters alert and ready at their posts. No sooner was beating begun than a troop of wild pig followed by some antelopes that had been grazing close by in the jungle scampered away. Stripes was behind them and soon made his appearance. His Highness, who was quite prepared for him, fired two shots and laid the beast low. The beat lasted but a short time, and his Highness returned to his capital at half-past three amid warm cheers and congratulations of his dutiful subjects. The skin of the tiger measures 10 feet 7 inches from top of the nose to end of the tail. This is the sixteenth big tiger that has fallen to the Maharajah Saheb's gun.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	5	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	2	1	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	1	18
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	4	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	7
Total	31	12	73
Total plague deaths to date	46,509	40,455	
Same date, last year 1898	11	12	87

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 26th May were as follows:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cities.		
Bombay	176	145
Karachi	30	17
Poona	80	69
Districts.		
Ahmednagar	1	1
Kaira	14	10
Broach	3	2
Surat	16	18
Thana	57	50
Nasik	24	21
Poona	13	10
Satara	33	22
Kolaba	29	27
Sholapur	3	4
Ratnagiri	14	10
Belgaum	71	52
Dharwar	32	23
Hyderabad (Sind)	5	3
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	14	9
Kolhapur	52	30
Cutch	73	64
Janjira	9	9
Total	755	600
Week ending	1,095	932
Total to date	258,248	204,586

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Khandesh, Bijapur, Kanara, Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha, Savantvady, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor and Savanur were free.

CIVIL EMPLOYMENT FOR NATIVE MILITARY PENSIONERS.

ON and after the 1st June 1899, the District Recruiting Officer, Poona (including the Dekhan and Konkan), will be entrusted with the working of the scheme for the employment, in civil capacities, of Native Military Pensioners and Reservists belonging to his district.

All applications by Heads of Departments, Civil and Military Officials, and the general public, for the services of Pensioned Soldiers and Reservists, residing in the Dekhan and Konkan, as Peons or any capacity, should be made direct to the District Recruiting Officer, Dekhan, Poona, who will be glad to furnish all particulars and select suitable men.

HER MAJESTY has approved the appointment of the Duke of Northumberland to be a Knight of the Garter, in the room of the late Duke of Beaufort.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE CARNEGIE COMBINATION.

GOLD MINING IN CANADA.

LONDON, MAY 12.

FOR some considerable time past there has been a great deal of talk and a large amount of action tending to the amalgamation and consolidation of various businesses in the New World, with the final result that to-day there are combinations of the leading concerns in the United States which have been capitalised from first to last at close on a thousand million sterling. This week the announcement is made that one of the largest and strongest combinations of the kind in the United States is aiming at the absorption of the bulk of the leading iron and steel works in the United Kingdom, and that Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the well-known American ironmaster, is at the head of this movement. That the American manufacturers and merchants in many different walks of industry have succeeded quite lately in bringing about a number of startlingly important and comprehensive consolidations in their own country is not to be denied, and perhaps in the iron trade they have been more generally successful than in any other. But that does not for a moment justify the claim or expectation that they can do anything of the kind in this country. Even supposing the system met with universal acceptance in the United States, which it does not, and were inherently sound as a matter of political economy, which it is not, it would still be a far cry from American ideas, aims, and organization to the same achievements in Europe. The British manufacturer, as a rule, is much more strongly individualistic in his ideas and methods than his American rival, and he is saturated with a business conservatism which the American does not understand, and with which he has extremely little sympathy. Moreover, the interests of the manufacturers of this country are by no means identical, whatever they may be in the United States, and until a stronger identity of interests can be established, there is but little chance of the solidarity that would be needed for any effectual combine of the kind contemplated. But, most important objection of all, an international combination of producers of iron and steel could only aim at one result—the control of the markets; and that could only be attended with one paramount consequence—the raising of prices at the expense of the consumer, which could not be carried on for long with impunity, or with any notable amount of success, judging from the experience of American and British combinations in the past.

Not many attempts have been made in Great Britain to work on agreements of an international character. One such attempt, however, stands prominently forward—the International Rail Association of sixteen years ago. That combination aimed at a pooling of orders for Great Britain, Germany, and Belgium, and was carried on with varying success for some three or four years. Ultimately there came dissensions, because the stronger firms did not think they were getting their fair share of the contracts that were being given out, and objected, as they put it, to carry the weaker firms on their backs. The weaker firms, however, had to be reckoned with, even if they were decrepit and feeble in the last degree, because a factory, a forge, or a large manufacturing establishment of any kind, once built and organised, has generally come to stay. The proprietors may change, it is true, some of the original or earlier owners may be ruined, but the factory or forge remains, and is passed on to others at a reduced value until it practically represents next to no capitalisation, and is therefore, to that extent, in a better position to compete than perhaps the most successful rivals. Now the fatal defect found in all great industrial consolidations is that they do not take sufficiently into account the possible virility of the weaker brethren, who, if they are not admitted to the combination are probably all the stronger outside of it, and which in any case exercise a strong, if not a controlling, influence on prices. There are many such firms in this country which would be little likely to be received into any industrial combination as elements of strength, but which nevertheless would be greatly strengthened by the establishment of any such combination as tended to advance prices. All this, however, is more or less by the way. The consolidation movement is quite likely to influence production and prices in Europe, and may indeed prejudice our foreign trade; but it is not at all likely to effect our manufacturers in the way of placing their commercial interests in the hands of American manipulators.

The Manchester Ship Canal shareholders who paid a visit to their property on Saturday did not see as much shipping in the docks as they would, no doubt, have liked to see. The cotton ships have nearly all gone and the timber ships are just beginning to come; it is only the sudden influx of these two kinds of traffic, the one in winter and the other in summer, that ever gives the docks of Manchester a really prosperous appearance. But the new warehouses on the quays, the constantly increasing network of railways, the making of new wharves, and the growing number of private factories and stores on the banks of the Canal afford abundant evidence that the trade of the port is not stagnant, and that prudent provision is being made for the time when its volume shall be considerably greater. It cannot, however, be satisfactory to the shareholders to reflect how little use has even yet been made of the Canal by the great merchants who export the staple product of Lancashire. The through railway traffic of the docks is increasing rapidly; manufacturers in Yorkshire and the Midlands are finding out that Manchester is the most convenient port for their shipments; ironwork and engines, for instance, made at towns far remote from Manchester are being sent by way of the Ship Canal to the great irrigation works at Assiout on the Nile: and yet Manchester merchants remain content to send their cotton cloths and yarns to Turkey, India, China, Japan, Africa, and South America by other routes and to profit by the Canal competition without encouraging it. There really seems to be some justification for the taunt that the most faithful servants of the shipping rings are the Manchester exporters.

With respect to the American cotton market the falling off in the export demand is pointing cotton across the Atlantic in small quantities, increasing our stock of both contract and spinning cottons above the stocks of many previous seasons, and showing even at present low prices that this market offers the best outlet for the cotton accumulated in the South. It is current rumour that the May tenders were taken up for Western account, and reports were received from Liverpool that the cotton would be shipped abroad. These rumours assisted in the reaction mentioned, but spinners, refusing to be influenced by what they considered merely an incident and not a factor affecting the supply for their mills, have not followed the improvements. In short, this appears to be a spinners' year, when with an active demand for their production they are able to secure their raw material on profitable terms. Let us hope that next season the supply may be curtailed in order that the planters may have an opportunity to participate in the prosperity which has during the past two years been so marked a feature of the other sections of the country. After the May tenders a natural reaction occurred, which has been followed by a slow decline on the absence of advices from the cotton belt of any decided reduction in the area intended to be planted in cotton. There will be a reduction in several sections, especially in Georgia, but over the entire belt there has been no such concerted action as occurred in 1892 or 1895. The reduction now promises to be only small, as it is evident to all that the best interests of the South would be conserved by a crop not exceeding the requirements of the world. However, it is believed there will be a moderate reduction both in area and in the use of commercial fertilisers, while the crop has yet to pass through many climatic contingencies before reaching maturity.

Several interesting items relating to the progress of mining in Canada in a new organ of the industry, the "Canadian Mining Gazette," are published in Toronto. As regards the new gold mining district around Lake Atlin, in the northern part of British Columbia, it is stated that the gold deposits are proving undoubtedly rich, and as they are much more easily reached than the Klondike goldfields, the region is likely to prove a favourite one with the gold-seeker during the present season. There is already a population of upwards of 4,000 in Atlin City, and no fewer than 15 hotels. Building is expected to go on very rapidly as soon as the titles to allotments of land are secured. The Bank of British North America and the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, Nova Scotia, have opened agencies in the town, and there are already many stores where all necessaries in the form of food and clothing can be purchased. Copper mining in New Ontario is attracting the attention of Montreal capitalists. Mining exchanges have been established in Toronto, as well as in Montreal, and the membership is said to be rapidly increasing. Improved returns have been announced from the Lake of the Woods gold-mining district, 2,000 samples of ore having, it is stated, yielded an average assay value of 11·11 dols. per ton. The largest blast furnace in Canada is to be built in Toronto, and is expected to give an important stimulus to the Dominion iron-mining industry. A joint-stock company has been formed, with a capital of 2,000,000 dols., to erect the works, which are to be capable of treating about 200 tons of ore per day. The ores of Northern Ontario are to be smelted, the construction of the Rainy River Railway providing new facilities for transporting the red hematite ores of the province. Several American as well as Canadian capitalists are associated with the enterprise.

There was plenty of money offering in the market on Wednesday. The bulk of the business was at 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, and weekly loans were 1 1-2 to 1 3-4. The banks did not get what at first they expected for their advances to the Stock Exchange, practically all the business being arranged on the basis of 3 per cent. Bills were in not very plentiful supply, and rates were easier at 2 1-8 per cent. per annum for fine drafts of all dates, there being exceptional transactions in two and three months paper at 2 1-16. At the Bank of England bar gold to the value of £51,000 was purchased, while 50,000 sovereigns were withdrawn for export to the Cape, making an influx on balance in the week just ended of £240,000. Tenders for India Council remittances for 40,00,000 rupees were invited by the Bank of England, when the whole amount was allotted as follows:—Bills, 7,65,000 rupees on Calcutta, 23,78,000 rupees on Bombay; and 3,87,000 rupees on Madras. Telegraphic transfers: 1,41,000 rupees on Calcutta and 3,29,000 rupees on Madras. Tenders for bills at 1s. 4d. per rupee and for transfers at 1s. 4 1-32d. per rupee will receive about 4 per cent. of the amount applied for. On Wednesday next the amount to be offered will be 40,00,000 rupees. The sum realised by the sale of bills and telegraphic transfers from April 1 to May 9, 1899, was £1,475,713. As regards the Eastern exchanges, the only alteration was a rise of 1-8d., to 2s. 8 7-8d. per tael, in the Shanghai four months bill rate. Business in the silver market was very quiet, and the price remained at 28 3-8d. per ounce. Bank rate, 3 per cent.; Lisbon gold premium, 44 1-2 per cent.; Valparaiso commercial paper, 14 5-8d.; New York exchange on London, 4·84 3-4.; Argentine gold premium, 128·50 per cent.—previous quotation, 129·20 per cent.

The Home Railway market showed more briskness than it has done lately, the traffics assisting business. The Great Western increase amounted to £30,730, that of the North-Western to £12,474, the Midland £12,134, the North-Eastern £9,857, the Great Northern £5,043, the South-Western £4,574, the Great Central £3,833, the North British £1,840, the Caledonian £723, the Hull and Barnsley £637, and the Metropolitan £389; but the Metropolitan District had a decrease of £250. There was considerable steadiness displayed by high-class investment securities while the upward movement in some of the more active Home Railway issues, notably Great Easterns and Great Northerns, was due partly to the easy carry-over and partly to the publication of a group of highly satisfactory traffic returns. Consols were 110 1-16 for money and 110 1-4 for the account; but India Three-and-a-Half and Two-and-a-Half per Cent. rose 1-8. Rupee Paper did not move, nor did silver. Chinese Seven per Cent. Silver and Six per Cent. Gold Loans advanced 1. American advanced on buying orders from Wall Street. Interbourse securities were firm. British Corporation and Colonial Bonds remained steady.

A new steamship company has just been floated in Italy through the agency of the Commercial Bank of Genoa, and is to be known as the Italian Steam Navigation Company. The share capital is 5,000,000 lire (£200,000), and from the fact that in addition to Italian capitalists the names of certain Hamburg capitalists appear in the list of promoters, it is inferred that the new enterprise is, in some degree, in relation with the Hamburg American Steam Packet Company. Two cargo and passenger steamers of 5,000 tons each have been ordered from a Genoa shipbuilding firm. The Company proposes to establish a regular service under the Italian flag between Italy and South America, and other ocean lines are to be introduced as the Company's fleet is increased by the purchase of new vessels from time to time. It is also stated that steps are being taken for the complete reorganisation of the Veloce Italian Steam Navigation Company.

The Baden Aniline and Soda Manufacturing Company, of Ludwigihaven, has duly passed resolutions for the increase of the share capital by £90,000 to a total of £930,000 by the issue of 1,500 new £60 shares, which are to be offered to the shareholders at a price of 350 per cent. of the par value, that is, apparently, at £210 in the proportion of one share to every ten of the old shares. The option is to remain open to the old shareholders until May 15. As we have previously stated, this new issue is for the purpose of extending the Company's works specially with reference to the production of artificial or "synthetic" indigo, as well as for the general improvement of the plant. For the last two years the dividends of the Company have been at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum on the par value of the shares; the new issue is to rank for half the current year's rate of distribution. At the ordinary meeting of another great German dye-manufacturing company, the Meister Lucius and Bruning Company, of Hochstam-Main—which has declared a dividend of 26 per cent. for the past financial year, following a similar dividend for the previous year,—resolutions for the increase of the share capital by £100,000 have also been adopted. The additional issue is to consist of 2,000 £50 shares, to be allotted in the proportion of two new shares for every 15 old shares at a price of 325 per cent. or say £162. 10s.

A MUNICIPAL AUTOCRAT.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that a great deal of dissatisfaction prevails among a large number of members of the Hyderabad Municipality at the conduct of the President, Mr. Hiranand Khemsing, of which the retirement of several members from the meeting of the 15th instant was but a small index. Complaint is made that the President's conduct at the meeting is overbearing and high-handed, that discussion is evaded by him, propositions and amendments arbitrarily disallowed, papers, reports, etc. withheld from members or circulated very late among them, resolutions of the Corporation not meeting the wishes of Mr. Hiranand either over-riden or disregarded, rules violated and incorrect and misleading statements made by him in communications addressed to the Collector or the Commissioner in Sind, municipal views not coinciding with his unfairly criticised and not properly represented and no action taken or action delayed for a very long time in matters which in any way reflect on him or on which he holds views differing from a large majority of the members. The members complain bitterly of being "sat upon," to use a slang but expressive phrase, by the President. Among those who complain are some of the most intelligent and useful members who are possessed of ripe judgment, sober views and wide experience and who have been in the Municipality for years past and have worked under several official Presidents. The withdrawal of such members from the Municipality will be a misfortune. But for the interest some of them take in the Municipality, municipal affairs will go from bad to worse. It was their unflagging exertion that led to the detection of Mr. Kotwal's corruption and to the purification of the municipal administration. The annual audit reports of the Accountant General and the Municipal Auditor for the past three years show very clearly in how many cases municipal rules were violated and municipal resolutions over-riden or disregarded both by the President and Secretary, and were such members as are now exercising a sort of check on bad administration and preventing illegalities and irregularities to cease to be members, it will not be very long before things will revert to their old bad condition and local self-government in the city become a complete failure.—*Sind Gazette.*

A GENERAL desire has been expressed in Bristol that the Queen should open the Royal Convalescent Home in that city in July next in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee. The mayor has now received a letter written to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, by her Majesty's private secretary, intimating that, while the Queen does not feel equal to the fatigue necessitated in performing the ceremony in July, she hopes to undertake it in November or December.

THE MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

THE TERRIBLE TALE OF A TIGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESWHAR, MAY 29.

RAINY misty days are beginning to come, and are giving us warning that the hot weather season in this charming little hill station is drawing to a close, and that the monsoon will shortly work its way up, and send us all flying down the hill. This year has been a record year for weather. Since the heavy rains we experienced in the third week of April, there has not been a single hot day, and though there has been a thundery showery day now and again, as a rule we have had cool clear days. Just the last few days the thick fogs have come up at sunset, and with them a fine driving rain, very much like a Scotch mist, and though we all grumble and abuse the clerk of the weather, we have little to grumble about, and are really much to be envied by all the dwellers of the plains. What can be more pleasant than cloudy dull days without a soupçon of mugginess? The sun is hidden. There is absolutely no glare at all, and you can wear a small hat at three or four o'clock in the afternoon. So much then for the weather. Everyone agrees that there never has been such a cool pleasant hot weather. The only people (and most important people too) are the nursery gardeners, who have lost a great deal of money by the heavy rains of last month. Numbers of beds of strawberries were swamped. The tender green pea and French bean plants were severely damaged, and other vegetables suffered to a considerable extent.

"The week" over, we have still had much to entertain our light and frivolous minds. First and foremost the Bishop gave a delightful picnic to the whole of Mahableshwar at Cates' Point—a point famous as the one place where wild monkeys are ever to be seen gambolling and chasing each other among the shrubs and trees on the steep hillsides, also famous from the excellent views obtainable from the spurs overlooking the valley—the valley of the "Krishna," I believe, but am very much open to correction. The picnic was a great success in every way; but the party had to break up early as we had to change our frocks and dresses to be in time for the ball that was given by the bachelors of the hill that same evening. However, during tea no less than three photographers immortalised themselves and ourselves by taking groups and snap shots. Some of the party went down the rugged path that leads to the famous window below Cates' point, and had great difficulty in returning home before it was dark.

The Bachelors' dance at the Club was most enjoyable. The Frere Hall was hired for the occasion. The Governor's string band was in attendance, and the floor and refreshments and other minor details all that could be desired. The bachelors made excellent hosts, and the dance was kept up in most merry fashion to the small hours of the next morning, the club being crowded by supper parties long after the dance had ended and the music had ceased.

The day after this Lady Low was "At Home," in her charming residence at "Blue Valley Hall" and all the society of Mahableshwar met once more at the "At Home," at which an excellent Bumble-puppy Gymkhana on bicycles and ten-tos was arranged. Every event found numerous competitors, and it was not till dusk that the last event was completed. The first event was

The Humpty Dumpty Stakes.—Ladies to bicycle once round square, carrying an egg and spoon. First past the post with egg in spoon wins. If an egg is dropped the lady may dismount and pick it up. Loosers are requested not to pelt the Judge with their eggs.

This race was run off in heats. The difficult part was the mounting without upsetting the egg. Miss Muir Mackenzie proved the most skilful and won after a very good race in the final heat.

Second Event.—Spelling Bee Competition.—Gentleman to run 20 yards, jump a hurdle and hand paper with given word to lady. Lady and her partner will then put their heads together and write down 30 words of not less than four letters out of the letters in the word given them. As soon as affinities have completed 30 words the gentleman will return over hurdle to starting point, and hand in their papers; first paper containing 30 words properly spelt wins.

There were no less than thirty-four entries for this spelling race, and a capital contest it proved. It was eventually won by Professor Beale and Mrs. Wood. The word given was: "Reformation," and is prolific for the creation of other words.

3rd Event.—The Squeaker Cup.—Ladies will be provided with spears; as soon as the Squeaker is sighted will run after it and try to spear it. First spear wins. The spears are not to be used against other opponents.

A real good race, causing no end of merriment. The Squeaker was pulled along by Captain England, who made it jump and jink in a wonderful manner. Mrs. Usborne won all her three heats, claiming first spear each time. Miss Bainbridge fought her way into the finals.

4th Event—Surprise Stakes.—Gentleman will ride bicycle round post and back to starting point, where he will be given a paper containing the name of some animal. Gentlemen will read contents, and hand a paper to starter and will then draw the subject on the board. The lady will guess what the drawing represents. As soon as she guesses correct, the starter will say so and the gentlemen will remount bike and ride round post back to starting point. Best time to win.

It is difficult to describe the great hilarity that this event caused. Some of the sketches being most weird, the great point was to do a lightning sketch depicting the recognisable or salient feature of the beast named in the paper. The ladies were standing about ten yards from their affinities, these latter sketching rapidly at the black-board. Sometimes the artist would forget to put in the eyes, the ears, the tail or the legs; and their affinities would wonder what strange animal this was they had to guess, and over and over again the guessing lady would ask pathetically—"Has it not got a tail?" "What about the ears?" etc, etc. Several times all the audience were puzzled, and when the artist in shame had to write the object he was endeavouring to draw, and retire defeated, he was greeted with rounds of applause. Captain Geddes was very clever in drawing his Kangaroo, and his affinity, Miss Thomas, guessing the beast with her first guess, the pair won easily by several seconds.

5TH EVENT—The Inebriated Aunt Sally Destruction Affinity.—Affinities to run 15 yards to line in front of object. Lady to knock out the old gal's pipe at five yds. Gentleman to knock over her two beer bottles at 7 yds. First done helps the other. Destruction completed both run back to starting point. Best time wins; 20 shots allowed to each affinity.

Numerous couples entered for this, and after many close finishes Miss E. Bythell and Mr. White won by 3 seconds. This brought to a conclusion one of the most successful gymkhanas ever held at Mahableshwar—and the great secret of the success lay in the fact that the events included races and competitions in which almost everybody could take part.

The whole week golfers were busy playing a medal play pool Handicap. On both the ladies and the gentlemen's links this competition brought numerous entries, and Mrs. Doig won the ladies' pool from scratch, while Major Maitland with a limit handicap of 24 won the men's pool, Captain Greig being second. Last week there was a Bogey pool handicap, and this was won by H. E. Lord Sandhurst and Captain Anderson, who tied with 4 up to Bogey and thus halved the pool. But the weather has been somewhat against golf and golfers lately, and repeatedly, even by some of the feeblest hitters, has a ball been driven and lost in the clouds. These little imps that are called caddies are, I am told, driving a roaring trade in lost golf balls.

May, the 24th, the Queen's Birthday, was a day of great rejoicing and festivity. In the morning service was held at 11 o'clock, when the Lord Bishop preached an excellent sermon. The choir surpassed itself, and last, but not least, all the soldiers looked beautiful in their scarlet and gold, and the civilians very solemn and majestic in their more sombre uniform. We, ladies, too, in spite of the threatening looking weather, put on our finest raiment and I hope added a grace and charm to the scene. All day long, before and after church, the young and energetic played golf, tennis, bandminton or "sticky" according to the whim of the moment; and in the evening there was a reception at Government House—a brilliant function. The drawing-room and verandahs were packed to overflowing and the noise of the conversation was very like one's idea of an orderly Tower of Babel. There were many striking dresses, but space does not permit details concerning them. The one person who attracted the greatest attention was an Afghan lady, the wife of a Policeman; and she looked most picturesque and charming.

Lawn Tennis and Badminton Tournaments are still the order of the day, and two exciting finishes were played in the finals for both these tournaments. In the lawn tennis, Captain Greig and Mrs. Anderson (owe 30) beat Mr. Stewart and Miss Adam (owe 15) by two sets to one—the last set being particularly exciting, as Mr. Stewart and Miss Adam got five to their opponents' four, and it appeared as though they were going to win. However, after a most exciting game Captain Greig and Mrs. Anderson just won. The badminton finals were between Major Maitland and Mrs. Doig against Mr. Stewart and Miss Bythell; and the former won after a splendid tussle by two sets to one.

The Rifle range has been well patronised of late, and there were ten competitors for Miss Bromley's prize. Miss Bromley and General Barlow won with a capital score of 45, but Miss Bromley left her prize to be fought out between the two ladies who had tied for second place—Mrs. Badham and Miss James. Miss James eventually won when the tie was shot off, shooting with great accuracy and nerve.

Picnics have been the order of the day lately. Pertarbgar has been the scene of many of these outings, the ground being rather damp for the ordinary afternoon teas so much in vogue a short while ago at the different "points" of the hill.

My last item of news is that a large tiger has actually been shot. Various reports have already appeared in print about the manner in which the fierce beast was killed. Here is the story that has found its way into many papers:—

All shikaries will congratulate General Buya Saheb, the Quarter-master-General of the Indore Army, on having bagged about the biggest tiger ever shot on the Western Ghauts, and doubtless, for human nature is after all human nature, Mahableshwar sportsmen will feel just a bit envious that the trophy should have gone to a visitor from Agar. On the 16th he was lucky enough to get khubbar, and on arriving at Birwani, some seven miles from Mahableshwar, his beaters soon discovered the Burra Sahib of the jungle. The General introduced himself with a straight shot in Stripes' forehead, who acknowledged the compliment with a roar, neither of laughter nor delight. At this stage of the proceedings one of the beaters was so overcome with fright that he somehow or other slipped from the branch of a tree in which he had taken refuge and was immediately attacked by Stripes, who ripped him open. Buya Saheb then got in shot No. 2—through the shoulder this time, and then Stripes went for his visitor. The General met him with a third and final shot, which entered his heart, and Stripes gave it up at that. The carcass was carried to "Visram Lodge," where the General is at present staying, and lots of people, including Lord Sandhurst, came to have a look at it. The measurement is given as 10 feet 3 inches. The unfortunate beater has since succumbed to his mauling.

Such is the story that has got into the newspapers, but the popular version on the hill is that a patel of one of the villages shot the tiger, rushed up with the news, and told a native gentleman, who lost little time in galloping "ventre-a-terre" to where the tiger lay, and before the tiger gasped his last, this sportsman put two shots into him, and thus killed the dying beast. If this is the true story, and not a fabrication of a jealous shikari, we can only ejaculate with the Frenchman—"Vive le sport."

THE TRAIN-WRECKING AT PALGHUR.

THE MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

DAHANU, MAY 29.

THE following further evidence was taken to-day:—

Dr. Purashram Rao Narayan Vaidya was the next witness examined. He said he was medical attendant in charge of the district between Santa Cruz and Boisar. He resided at Bhaynder. On receiving information of the accident he went to Virar station, where the up-mail train came with seven injured persons. Two of them had been seriously injured. They were Naroo Babaji Bhide and Ratannak Balnak. The former had both his legs broken, while the latter's left leg had been amputated. On reaching Grant Road these two persons were taken to the J. J. Hospital by the railway police, while witness attended the other injured persons to the same hospital. At the hospital he was informed that the two persons had died on the way. The remaining five were treated in the hospital, three being kept as in-patients and the other two discharged.

Moodia Boja, a Khatpati by caste, said he had been muccadum of a gang working on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the last seven months. The first accused belonged to his gang. He knew the second accused Namia, who had worked under him for three days only. These two accused were cousins. His gang used to have four spanners, which were kept in the gate-house. One of them was missing. Pandia, the third accused, was not related to the other accused. He had been employed by the witness since the 1st instant. On the second day after the accident witness was informed of the loss of the spanner. For two days previous to the accident they found no occasion for using the spanners. He was informed by the gatewoman of the missing spanner.

Jai, the gatewoman, said she was the widow of one Dhondia, and lived at the Vanksai gatehouse. She knew the three accused, who belonged to Moodia's gang. The gangmen used to keep their implements in the gatehouse, and took them whenever they required them. Moodia's gang had kept four spanners there, and witness was answerable for their safe custody. One morning Pandia came to the gate-house and took away one of the spanners. He did not tell her why he wanted the implement. It was not returned. The police came to her to make inquiries about the missing spanner subsequent to the accident. She did not know how many days after the accident the police came to her. Two days previous to the accident Pandia came to the gate-house and took away the spanner, and not seven or eight days.

Gungaram Babaji said the last witness was his aunt, and lived with her at the Vanksai gate-house. He knew Kalia and Pandia. Namia was a new man. On the day previous to the accident Pandia took away a spanner from the gatehouse. He said it was required for the use of the gang; he wanted to displace a slipper. Baloo, the line-guard, and Manga, the muccadum, afterwards made inquiries about the spanners. There were three in the gate-house; the fourth was missing.

Babool Hari, a man belonging to Moodia's gang, said he knew the three accused. One morning, at about 8 o'clock, Pandia brought a spanner and handed it over to Namia. In the evening they went home each leaving his implements at the gatehouse. Pandia, Namia and witness worked on the line between two telegraph posts that morning. In the evening Namia took the spanner to his house. Witness saw Pandia bring the spanner to the work in the morning.

Barkia Padmia said he belonged to Raoji Muccadum's gang. After the Bombay mail left Sophala on the morning of the 18th instant he saw Kalia, Namia and Pandia. Kalia had a spanner and Pandia carried a crowbar. Witness asked Namia where they were going. He said they were going to work, and witness should not make a noise about it. They were going towards Palghur. He denied having removed the rails by means of a crowbar.

Nagra Sonoo said that on the morning of the 18th instant, after the down passenger train left, he saw Kalia and Namia going along the line in the direction of Palghur. Witness was then going to fetch water. Pandia was following the other accused. Kalia had something in his hand, but he could not say what it was. Namia carried a crowbar.

Cross-examined by Namia, witness denied having taken any part in the conspiracy.

Questioned by Kalia, witness said he had not taken out a crowbar from the gatehouse through a window. Barkia was once beaten by the people of his village, but witness did not know whether he had asked Kalia's assistance in the matter.

Barkia, on being re-called, admitted that he was once beaten by the people of his village, but denied having asked Kalia's assistance.

Fakira Matli, muccadum of a gang employed on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, said Kalia lived in the same chawl in which the witness lived. Witness once told Kalia that he did not keep his place clean despite his constant warnings, and if he would continue to neglect this, he (the witness) would report the matter to the Saheb. Kalia used to find fault with the witness. Once Kalia asked witness to take Namia in his gang, but on the witness refusing to do so, he said: "You are a very proud fellow. I should like to see how long you will continue in your muccadamship?"

Further hearing was then adjourned till to-morrow.

STATEMENTS OF THE ACCUSED.

MAY 30.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate Thana District, resumed his inquiry, to-day, into the case in which Kalia Kalia, Namia Pandia, and Pandia Gondia have been charged under section 123 of the Indian Railways Act for removing rails, and under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code for murder. Mr. G. W. Olabby, Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, assisted by Mr. Manekshaw Dhunjishaw Doctor, Chief Inspector, conducted the

prosecution. Mr. A. N. Khare, pleader, defended the third accused; while the other prisoners were undefended.

The case for the prosecution having concluded, yesterday, the statements, which the accused had made before Mr. Taskar, 2nd Class Magistrate, Keivi-Mahim, were then put in, and read out to the accused. Kalia Kelia had stated that the accident which took place on the 18th instant between Palghur and Sofala was due to the fact that the rails there had been removed. This was what the people said. Barkia Padmia, Nagra Sonoo, Pandia bin Gondia and Namia bin Pandia met together near a *bhendi* tree on the night previous to the accident to consider a plan for derailing a train. They started on that work after the down mail left. They asked Kalia to keep watch over the line guard and to inform them in time when he came. The line guard had gone to Sofala, and did not come. The four persons mentioned above went to the spot to remove the rails. He did not know when they returned. He fell asleep. The object with which the four persons did this was to create suspicion against the people of Kolhar village, because Barkia Padmia was beaten by them on the occasion of a certain wedding. The accused was kept behind as a look-out. He did not take part in removing the rails. He did not even stand there. It was not true that it was his object to get muccadamship. He had not caused the removal of plates. It was Barkia who hatched the plan, and his object was to impliate the people of Kalhar village.

Namia Pandia stated that on the morning of the 18th instant Kalia and Pandia removed two rails on the east side of the line between Palghar and Sofala, and this caused the derailment of train. The rails were removed on the night previous to the accident. After the down mail train passed Kalia and Pandia uncoupled the first plate. Kalia used a spanner and Pandia a crowbar for that purpose. The reason why they did this was the ambition of Kalia to get muccadamship. Kalia wanted to revenge himself on the muccadam of the gang to which he belonged, and with this purpose in view he hatched the plot. While Kalia and Pandia were engaged in removing the rails, they employed him (Namia) as a look-out to see that nobody suddenly turned up. Kalia had brought with him a spanner and Pandia a crowbar to accomplish the deed. They first had a consultation at Jambala, and then asked him (Namia) to accompany them. They did not then inform him of their intention, and of the place where they were going. Kalia was his cousin. After removing the rails the up passenger train arrived at the Palghar station, and they went home. The muccadum, whom Kalia wanted to succeed and to bring into trouble, was one Fakira. This was a premeditated affair on the part of Kalia and Pandia, and he (Namia) was only made aware of it when they actually commenced their work.

Pandia Gondia stated that Kalia and Namia were the persons who removed the rails and in consequence of what they did the up-passenger train was derailed. He (Pandia) simply stood by when they removed the plates. Kalia used a spanner and Namia a crow bar for that purpose. He (Pandia) took away the spanner from the Vanksai gatehouse and gave it to Namia at his request. Namia had brought with him a crowbar. Kalia and Namia lived in Jambala chawl where the whole gang lived. The night previous to the accident they called on Pandia, and they proceeded together towards Sofala. He (Pandia) did not join them in removing the plates. He only stood aside. The motive which impelled Kalia to do this was to revenge himself on Fakira, and he said so while engaged in taking off the fish plates. Pandia—lived three miles away from Jamballa chawl and the accident occurred about half a mile from that place. Kalia and Namia kept him in ignorance about their intentions to the last and it was only when he saw them remove the plates that he became aware of their design.

The accused were then examined by the Court. Kalia said that he had made a statement before the Mamlatdar at Keivi-Mahim. He heard the statement read out to him. It was true and had been properly recorded. He had nothing further to say. It was Barkia, who was responsible for the derailment, and they were wrongly charged with the offence. Some time ago there was a marriage festival in the village of Kalhar, when Barkia was severely assaulted by the villagers. Barkia became unconscious by the injuries he had received, and when he regained his senses he swore vengeance against the people of the village. The four persons mentioned in his statement before the Mamlatdar conspired to derail a train and to make the villagers of Kalhar responsible for it. After removing the rails, Berkia told his confederates that if any one betrayed his companions he would cut him to pieces and throw him on the railway line.

Namia Pandia said that except in one particular the statement read out to him was correct. The names of Barkia and Nagran ought to have been added in his statement. The former had with him a spanner, and the latter a crowbar. Barkia and Nagra asked him to accompeny them, and on his refusing to do so they threatened to kill him. He knew nothing more of the matter. He did not tell the Mamlatdar that he kept the watch, while the others were engaged in removing plates. The persons who removed the rails were Barkia and Nagra.

Pandia Gondia stated that the statement made by him before the Mamlatdar was not a true one, as the Police had used force in order to extort a confession from him. A policeman named Succaram beat him and robbed him of a rupee. A jamedar and other policemen also beat him and the other accused. They beat him with a bamboo stick. He knew nothing of the affair He was in his house at 4 a.m. on the 18th instant. He was eating his bread, when Nagra came and informed him that a train had been overturned. A man named Kondia was with them at that time.

The first accused on his being further examined said that the police had assaulted him also in order to extort a confession from him.

The second accused made a similar statement. He admitted having absconded after the accident and having twice escaped from police custody after his arrest.

Barkia and Fakira having been recalled and further examined, the inquiry was adjourned to Saturday at Palghar.

CHOLERA IN KARACHI.

Cases of cholera continue to occur among the Mekranis in the detention camp at Keamari, who are awaiting the arrival of the B. I. S. N. steamer to take them on to Gwadur. The disease has apparently reached its height of virulence, and it is believed that there should now be a steady decline in the number of fresh attacks day by day. The returns for last Tuesday were the highest ever recorded since the commencement of the present epidemic, or for the matter of that of any such previous outbreak within our recollection, viz., 263 cases and 247 deaths, of which the Lyari camps alone were responsible for 216 cases and 215 deaths, the Trans-Lyari camps 29 cases and 18 deaths, Lyari quarter 16 cases and 8 deaths, the rest being contributed by the Keamari Detention Camp. On Wednesday the number of attacks were 232 and deaths 208, yesterday 188 cases and 170 deaths, and to-day 129 cases and 124 deaths, bringing the totals to date to 1514 cases and 1293 deaths. The plague looks as if it is well nigh dying out. The returns for Tuesday showed 3 cases and 2 deaths, and for Wednesday and Thursday 2 cases and 2 deaths each, and to-day 6 cases and 2 deaths. It is now officially notified that houses in the Old Town and Market Quarters of the Town of Karachi may be reoccupied on and after Thursday, May 25th. House owners and heads of families will not be obliged to obtain reoccupation certificates from the Superintendent of the Quarters, but their houses will be inspected in due course and special orders will be issued in the case of those houses which are considered unfit for habitation. Families or groups of families among whom there has been a case of plague within the past 10 days or who are likely to carry cholera infection will, however, not be allowed to return without the special permission of the Plague Superintendent or Medical Officer in charge. Persons returning to their houses otherwise than specified above will subject themselves to prosecution.—*Sind Gazette.*

COMMUNICATIONS UP THE KULU VALLEY.

We learn from an official source, that the scheme of a cart road up the Kulu valley to Massali, is really seriously contemplated. It will be an extremely extensive affair and of very doubtful utility as it cannot possibly create any new traffic. From Baijnath to Mundi there would be no great difficulty as the existing road with its gradient of 1 in 20 would only need widening and only one bridge of any size with three or four minor ones. It is at Mundi or rather beyond that town that the heavy work would begin. It would have to keep to the right bank of the Beas; the left bank is impossible, that would involve an immense deal of heavy rock work, two large bridges over the Pando and Barkil torrents and a large bridge over the Beas in the south of the Kulu Valley. Keeping to the right bank the Ool River and a smaller stream would have to be bridged, a loose hill side which is simply a chaos of large conglomerate boulders and loose blocks of late post-tertiary sandstones to be crossed, much heavy rock work in the gorge of the Beas, and when it once got into the Kulu Valley, five more good sized bridges. It could certainly be taken round the east of the Gugar Dhar and the existing road between the Ool River and Kutowla utilised for a couple of miles, but further on the Dulchi Pass could only be crossed by a long series of almost interminable zig-zags, probably trebling the present distance between Mundi and Hajaura. The existing camel-road from Mundi, amply suffices for all possible local traffic; it cost Rs. 90,000 including Rs. 40,600 for the iron girder Ool bridge, all paid by the Raja of Mundi.—*C. & M. Gazette.*

A SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

A cordial vote of approval has been struck on all sides, irrespective of parties, in regard to a striking and practical movement inaugurated at the festival dinner of the "Dreadnought" Seamen's Hospital Society, held at the Hotel Cecil, the other day, under the presidency of Mr. Chamberlain.

Lord Lansdowne (Secretary of State for War), in replying for the Army, said that of all the enemies the British soldier was called upon to encounter, that form of disease which we connected with the tropics was the most formidable. (Hear, hear). In the Tirah campaign there were a hundred deaths from wounds and injuries, and nearly six hundred from diseases of a tropical climate. The enterprise in which they were engaged would be the means, if successful, of saving the money of the British taxpayer who, when he paid for a soldier, hoped that soldier would find his place in the firing line and not in the hospital.

Mr. Chamberlain, in proposing "The establishment of the London School of Tropical Medicine, and the enlargement of the branch hospital of the society in the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks," began by referring to the general desire that the territories that had come under our control should be wisely, honestly, and justly administered—(cheers)—principally in the interest of the populations. The empire contained something like 300,000,000 of colored people living mostly in tropical climates. The right honourable gentleman did not share the fear of "that great Minister" Mr. Gladstone, that the supply of Englishmen fitted for and desirous of undertaking the government of tropical countries might fail. It was necessary, however, to prevent "this splendid material, these potent instruments of our greatness, these props of our Empire," from being wasted and thrown away owing to the neglect of precautions which might save their lives, or extend their usefulness. (Cheers.)

The problem was to seek out the history and origin of tropical diseases, and, if possible, find a ure for them. With these objects we had to extend th study of the diseases, and create a school of trained practitioners and investigators. Meantime, a good deal could be done by substituting trained nurses for native attendance on our sick at the outposts of the Empire. In this matter the Colonial Nursing Association had done good service. With regard to malaria and black-water fever, two able investigators had been appointed, one by the Colonial Office, and the other by the Royal Society, and were now engaged in an inquiry into the origin and transmission of tropical affections. He was glad to learn, from the replies to a circular issued some time ago from the Colonial Office to a number of schools of medicine in the United Kingdom, that many of these institutions would in future give special attention to tropical diseases. It might be hoped, therefore, that a much larger proportion than formerly of medical men educated in this country would have a knowledge of the theory and treatment of them. But something more was wanted in the shape of practical experience and clinical instruction, and that could hardly be satisfactorily afforded except in cases where, as Lord Lister said the other day at Liverpool, in a tone which struck him almost as one of enthusiasm, there was a full supply of diseases. (Laughter). Under the scheme which had been proposed the accommodation at the Victoria and Albert Docks Hospital was to be increased to fifty beds, and there was reason to belive that those beds would almost always be full with acute cases of tropical disease.

The Government Officers which had dependencies in the tropics under their charge would give a preference in their selection of medical officers to those gentlemen who had gone through a course of special study of tropical diseases. If sufficient funds were provided it was proposed to provide a central museum and library, and to establish travelling scholarships. The India Office, the Foreign Office, and the Colonial Office had welcomed the new scheme with enthusiasm The Colonies chiefly concerned had made large money grants—in some cases they had sent more than they had been asked for, and the King of the Belgians—"that enlightened head of a great tropical state"—(cheers) had shown his interest in the undertaking by a handsome subscription. Now, therefore (concluded Mr. Chamberlain), it remains for me to appeal to all who are interested either directly or indirectly in our colonies to co-operate in the movement, which will be fruitful of great results, whether to the Government of these countries or to the missionary enterprise which is carried on on behalf of their populations, or in the development of our trade and commerce. The man who shall find a cure for malaria and for the fevers which have desolated our colonies and dependencies, who shall make the tropics more livable for the white man, and reduce the risk of diseases to something of an ordinary average, will do more for the world and the British Empire than the man who adds a new province to the wide dominions of the Queen and those who co-operate in securing this result, whether by their present services or by some pecuniary sacrifice will be entitled to share the honor of adding their names to the golden record of the benefactors of mankind (Cheers).

At the close of the proceedings it was announced that subscriptions had been promised to the amount of £15,800.

The warm approval with which the proposal has been received by the press throughout England augurs well for the success of a scheme which has everything to command it alike from human and patriotic considerations.

DURBAR AT PALANPUR.

To congratulate his Highness the Dewan Saheb of Palanpur on the bestowal of the title of K. G. C. I. E. on him by her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, the Mahomedan community of Palanpur assembled at the Dilkhusha Garden on the evening of the 25th instant, when almost all the representatives and members of other communities as well as nobles and officials of the Durbar were invited. The public roads from the palace to the garden, says a local correspondent, were tastefully decorated with bunting inscribed with mottoes suitable to the occasion. The people began to arrive from 3 p.m., and the splendid hall of the bungalow as well as its approaches were crowded to their utmost capacity. The gathering numbered about 2,000 people.

His Highness, accompanied by his two princes, Koowar Husain Mohammad Khanji and his son, Jabardast Khanji, arrived at the appointed time and were received by the Chief Minister, Rao Bahadur D. D. Yed, and others. On taking their seats, the address of the Mahomedan community, which was presided over by the City Kazi Sahib, was read, first in Urdu, then in Gujerati and English. It was replied to on behalf of his Highness by Munshi Gulabmian. After the reading of the addresses was finished the whole assembly retired to the adjoining rooms to partake of the refreshments provided separately for the different communities. Pan-supari, attar, gulab, and nosegays were then given, and the party dispursed at 7 p.m.

The following is the text of the address:—

May it please your Highness,—We, the undersigned, beg most humbly and respectfully, on behalf of the Mahomedan community of Palanpur, to approach your Highness with a congratulatory address, on this pre-eminently auspicious occasion of your Highness' investiture with the most honourable insignia of the Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, conferred upon your Highness on the 1st January 1898, by her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, through the medium of her Majesty's most illustrious representative Lord Baron Sandhurst, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, in the most magnificent Durbar held for the purpose, out side the city of Palanpur, on the 3rd December 1898.

We cannot but admire your Highness' glorious administration, which is mainly ba ed on the principle of justice seasoned with mercy. As a natural result of such a splendid administration, your Highness has been able to win the good-will of the British Government, and thus, be the recipient of two successive honours, within such a short period, from the Paramount Power. Not only have these honours been the source of felicity and happiness to your Highness, but they have also been a cause of pride to us all.

It is quite impossible for us to dismiss from our minds the impressions so deeply engraved upon them of the blessed time of your Highness' early days when your Highness had been thinking of introducing reforms, such as irrigation works, Bighoti system, the purification of the courts of justice, the efficacy of the medical department and the efficient legislation. The seeds which your Highness had sown in your Highness' early days, have now borne fruits, which your Highness' fortunate subjects have the good luck of enjoying to their hearts' content.

The result of your Highness' wise and skilful administration of the State have been so good and numerous all round, that to try to enumerate them here, would be a violation of the rule of brevity necessary in such addresses, and consequently we leave it to the would-be historian.

We can, however, say with perfect justice that your Highness' rule over the State of Palanpur has been a fertile period of happiness and prosperity to all its inhabitants in general, and especially to the Mahomedan community. It has been mainly through your Highness' sympathetic and loving nature that many of them have been employed into the State service and raised to eminence. Examples such as these are rarely to be seen in the past history of Palanpur.

During the distressful period of famine, when the poorer classes of Palanpur were in the danger of being destroyed by starvation, your Highness had extended a helping hand to all, irrespective of their caste, creed or religion, and thus proved that your Highness' state-religion was universal toleration and general prosperity. Again in the year 1897, at the time when the dire epidemic was raging violently in the city of Palanpur and the district as well, and consequently the people of Palanpur had to leave their homes and seek shelter in fields and jungles, when the means of livelihood were also cut off, and many families were on the verge of utter destruction, your Highness' sympathysing and self sacrificing conduct had been a source of consolation, both to the Hindus and the Mahomedans as well. The fact that a large sum amounting to rupees one lac and a quarter had been spent by your Highness in helping the poor and the helpless and in the extirpation of the plague, offers ample evidence of your Highness' high-minded and merciful nature.

The present auspicious occasion on which we, the Mahomedans of the city of Palanpur, have now approached your Highness, is but a consequence of your Highness' magnanimous, benevolent and exemplary administration of the State.

Let us once more beg to offer your Highness our most cordial congratulations and express our sincere gratitude for the acceptance of this congratulatory address. In conclusion, let us pray to the Almighty God for the long life and prosperity of your Highness, the princes of the royal blool and all the members of the royal family, and may your Highness be spared by Almighty God to rule over us in health and prosperity for eternity and long to ensure to us joy and happiness.

With sentiments of high esteem, reverence and loyalty.—We beg to subscribe ourselves, &c.

A RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am a Government servant. I am obliged very often to pass Ahmedabad Railway Station during my tours. I have found that the unauthorised medical examination of all the passengers at the station, by all the down trains from Bombay, inconveniences lots of third-class passengers who are, as a rule, taken out from their carriages and collected for examination in a particular spot on the platform. The examination takes a deal of time. The trains (R. M.) do not wait for these poor wretches, many of whom are often left behind. You can better imagine than I can describe to you the inconveniences of the poor people who are left behind and their relatives who may be fortunate enough to travel ahead of them. If the Ahmedabad Municipality be anxious to protect its own city from imported cases of plague, it would be quite fair if it undertook the medical examination of such persons as enter the city at the gate, as is done at the Baroda, Surat, etc., railway stations, where tickets are collected at the station.—Yours, &c.,

A TRAVELLER.

A POINT OF LAW.

On Friday the Allahabad High Court upset the Local Government—for Mr. Justice Knox's judgment refusing the application in the Duke's case is such an upset: on Saturday it upset itself, for Sir Arthur Strachey's judgment upsets a decision by Sir John Edge. Both upsets, however, are happily in the nature of an effort to get back to equilibrium. For the last eighteen months the working of the Reformatory Schools Act must have occasioned a good deal of annoyance to the executive authorities of these Provinces. The new Act became law in March 1897, and differed in some important particulars from the old Act which was repealed. For instance the age of the "youthful offender" to which the new Act applied, was reduced from 16 to 15 years. More important still was the amendment that took away from the Appellate Courts, including the High Court, all power to interfere either by way of appeal or revision in cases in which the Act had been applied on two questions—the age of the offender and the property of sending him to a reformatory school inteed of to jail. On these two matters the decision of the local court was made final. Unfortunately, however, the new section was not very happily worded. It ran as follows:—"Nothing contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be construed to authorise any Court or Magistrate to alter or reverse on appeal or revision any order passed with respect to the age of a youthful offender, or the substitution of an order for detention in a reformatory school for transportation or imprisonment." It was not long before mistakes were made. Boys who were found to be 15 years of age were sentenced to be sent to a reformatory, where they could not be legally detained under the new Act. Periods of detention differing from those laid down by Government rules under the Act were ordered and lastly boys belonging to criminal or other tribes which the Government had ruled as unfit to be inmates of a reformatory were ordered to go there. In this dilemma a number of test cases were taken up to the High Court. The result was disconcerting. Sir John Edge, in delivering the judgment of a divisional bench, held that the section must be read literally, and that once an order was made substituting detention in a reformatory school for a term of imprisonment, that order must stand no matter how illegal it might be, or how much it transgressed the rules framed by Government under the Act. Carrying on this ruling to its logical conclusion a hundred irremediable absurdities can be imagined. To crowd as many as possible into one instance, let us suppose a magistrate convicted an old woman of murder on her own confession, and, having sentenced her to transportation for life, directed that instead of it she should be detained in a reformatory for twenty minutes, or if you choose, 100 years—it really makes no difference. The Government could deal with the magistrate readily enough—there are lunatic asylums at its disposal—but the old woman would have to go unpunished. However much opposed to what the legislature must have meant, the law has been so read in these Provinces till Saturday last. Other High Courts have not had the same difficulty in interpreting it, but then none of them have discussed this particular section. As a result quite a number of boys must have escaped scot free. The mischief was greatest in the case of boys belonging to the criminal tribes. One of these on being sent up for trial, not unnaturally would think it better to pass himself off as an innocent *kahar*, feeling no doubt that his prospects would not be bettered by revealing the truth that he was in fact a *delaru*. When convicted the magistrate would order him to be sent to a reformatory. On arrival there, enquiry revealed the facts of his parentage. He could not be kept in a reformatory, and there was no other sentence that could be executed. A typical case of this kind was in consequence again taken up to the High Court with a view to get the old rulings reconsidered. The Full Bench have come to the conclusion as reported elsewhere, that to read the law thus literally would be to defeat its objects, and that it could be read differently. But even if it could not, yet although its powers of interference under the Procedure Code had been taken away, those under the Charter still remained and were wide enough to govern such cases. The way Sir Arthur Strachey and the judge who concurred with him read the section, however, is this. With the fact of the boy's age and the discretion whether or no he is a fit inmate for a reformatory, the decision of the local court is final. Given, then, a boy found by the court to be a youthful offender as defined by the Act, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment which has been commuted to detention in a reformatory, to a reformatory he must go, provided always that the rules framed under the Act or the nature of his crime do not render such detention illegal in his case. If they do, the High Court and Appellate Courts can interfere. This is at all events a commonsense view of the law.—*Pioneer.*

At a meeting of the East India Association, held on May 5 at the Westminster Town Hall, Mr. Barrett delivered an address on "Siam and Her Neighbours." Sir Lepel Griffin presided, and those present included Lord Reay, Lady Griffin, Sir G. S. V. Fitz Gerald, Sir William Rattigan, Sir Juland Danvers, Sir George Parker, Commander Hugh Colesworth, and Major-General Emmerson. Mr. Barrett said there had been witnessed at Bangkok a degree of progress which had not been equalled in many of the other capitals of the Far East. It was a country with great prospects of development. After alluding to the division of interests, and calling attention to the colonial development of France, he said that among all the independent countries of to-day Siam, which had never had a public debt, was perhaps in the best position, and the King of Siam was one of the most able statesmen in the Far East. In the northern section between Burma and Tonquin here was one of the most resourceful areas of land that could be found anywhere in the world. He hoped that in course of time they would see Tonquin closely connected with Burma, with Saigon, and with China by railways. The future of Saim depended above all things upon the attitude and the policy of Great Britain. He trusted that further interest would be awakened in the country which was coming every day more before the eyes of the world, and which, if left to work out its own destiny with the proper support of other nations, would take rank among the leading Asiatic countries. (Cheers.) Lord Reay, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said he had always held that the independence of Siam was a British interest of the first importance, and Mr. Barrett had confirmed his conclusion that in the person of the King of Siam they had a very good guarantee for the maintenance of that independence. The Chairman seconded the motion which was agreed to.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.

The scoring in the meeting at St. Andrews on Wednesday was considerably higher than we are accustomed to associate with the principal meetings of the Royal and Ancient Club, particularly as the conditions of play appear to have been far from unfavourable. A return of 80—the figure with which Mr. Tait secured the medal—is quite worthy of first honours, as it is good under any conditions of play; but it was somewhat of a surprise to find the second medal falling to 84 while 86 took third position on the list. So far as the 84 was concerned, however, Mr. Laidlay had a very indifferent finish to thank for his comparatively high total, the last three holes costing him six apiece, and at the conclusion of the fifteenth hole a card of 80 appeared more probable than the ultimate 84. I hear that the putting was mainly responsible for the comparatively poor scoring all round, many of the greens being quick and fiery, whilst an exceptionally bright light did not improve matters. The meeting, however, supplies us with the information that Messrs. Tait and Laidlay are in their best form, and should have something to say at Prestwick this month.

The recent tour of the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society appears to have had a beneficial effect on the play of those who took part in the three matches, as in various parts of the country the members of the team have been carrying all before them. Mr. E. H. Buckland won the championship of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight; Mr. Low the scratch medal at the spring meeting of the Blackheath Club; Mr. J. B. Pease the scratch medal at Alnmouth; Mr. Le Marchand the monthly medal at Westward Ho; and Mr. H. S. Colt numerous prizes at meetings in the South.

I hear that the team of twelve which are to represent the Tantallon Club in the coming encounter with the Royal Liverpool Club will be selected from the following fourteen players:—Messrs. F. G. Tait, J. E. Laidlay, R. Maxwell, A. M. Ross, A. W. Robertson, W. B. Taylor, C. L. Dalziel, T. T. Gray, C. F. Whigham, T. Lorimer Campbell, J. M'Culloch, H. M. Brown, D. M. Jackson, and G. F. Dalziel.

Although the representatives of the Royal Liverpool Club have not yet been definitely selected it will probably be chosen from the following:—Messrs. Jno Ball., jun. H. H. Hilton, Jno. Graham, jun., C. E. Dick, R. H. Dun, A. C. Blain, H. A. Farrar, W. C. Glover, E. Spencer, J. Hornby, R. Goold, A. H. Crosfield, and W. Dod. On paper the Tantallon team appear a very formidable combination, and their opponents could well do with the services of Messrs. Hutchings, Holden, and R. S. Hilton who unfortunately will not be able to participate in the match.

The defeat Harry Vardon suffered at the hands of James Braid in the recent tournament at Eastbourne, does not appear to have had any moral effect on the play of the open champion, as at the very next time of asking he amply avenged this defeat by running away not only from Braid but also from Taylor and Herd. The scene was the green of the Porthcawe Club in a tournament in which the four players had been invited to take part. The score play in the morning showed Vardon to be well ahead of the other competitors with a fine record score of 72, Braid taking 75, Taylor 78, and Herd 80. In the afternoon the old international foursome was played, Vardon and Taylor representing England, and Braid and Herd Scotland. It was again a close encounter, but once more did the English professionals come out on top, the verdict in their favour being gained on the seventeenth green by two holes.

Mr. Horace Hutchinson's latest volume "The Book of Golf and Golfers" has made its appearance. The chief feature in the book is the portrait gallery, in which many of the leading players are depicted in characteristic attitudes, either at the top or the finish of their swing, and around each of which Mr. Hutchinson has woven an interesting little tale in that happy manner which is such a feature of his work. I must, however, acknowledge a keen feeling of disappointment in connection with the photographic section of the work. The production of Mr. Arnold Blyth's swing both at the top and the finish is a masterpiece, but in some cases Mr. Hutchinson's faith in the infallibility of the camera, is, I am afraid, misplaced. He remarks: "The photograph does not lie." That may be true, but the players must have lied to the camera, no doubt unconsciously and without malice aforethought, though it is impossible to accept the representations of J. Graham, jun., F. G. Tait, C. E. Dick, E. B. H. Blackwell, James Braid and Harry Vardon as representing in each case the true position of the club at the top of the swing. From my own experience of instantaneous photography in connection with golf, I find that it is impossible to obtain correct results unless the player is actually taken in the act of striking at a ball—a mere pose is more often than not misleading, as the muscles and sinews are apt to relax when no ball is there to be struck. It is more than an interesting volume, however, and no golfer should omit it from his library.

The second day of the spring meeting of the Lytham and St. Anes Club was chiefly remarkable for the fine form shown by Mr. John Ball, jun., who literally swept the board, as he not only secured the scratch prize, but in addition both also the first handicap prize and the first sweepstake. His score of 75 would be a wonderfully fine performance under any conditions of weather, but considering that he had to play the first seven or eight holes in a blinding rain, the performance was all the more remarkable. Still, Mr. Ball's was a great feat, which fortunately met with its due reward. For the second and third prizes there was a tie between Messrs. Fitzherbert, Parke, and Hulton. On playing off, Mr. Fitzherbert defeated the other two, who tied once more. Being placed under the starter's orders once more again, over a short course, Mr. Hulton's well-known stamina stood him in good stead, and making all the running he won cleverly by a stroke.

The ladies of the Moreton Ladies' Club have had quite a gala week—three days of continuous competitions. Unfortunately one or two of the more prominent members of the club were not able to be present owing to the nearness of the Ladies' Championship at Newcastle; but there were quite sufficient members present to make the meeting interesting, and I have no doubt their absence was appreciated by some of the competitors. The chief feature of the meeting was the repeated successes of Miss Katherine Ball, who annexed prizes in a manner which has probably never been excelled by her illustrious brother in his palmy days. Four was the number, I am told, and they were all secured in different competitions. The mixed foursomes proved, as usual, wildly exciting. The final did not conclude until three extra holes had been played, victory eventually resting with Miss E. Beausire and Mr. J. Beausire, the unsuccessful pair being Miss Springmann and Mr. Stoddart. In the mixed competition on the Saturday it was noticeable that the male associates of the club had very little chance with the lady members; they were apparently there to be looked at, not to win prizes. One player, I hear, carried a penalty of no fewer than fourteen strokes—rather a severe handicap on such a short course. Needless to say, he did not head the list.

The extension of the spring meeting of the West Lancashire Club to a two days' fixture proved a great success. On the first day (Friday) some very warm returns were handed in by the long handicap brigade, Mr. Norman MacLaren taking first honours with 93, less 18—75, followed by Mr. Hibbert with 97, less 20—77. Messrs. F. Litchfield and J. E. Pearson had distinctly hard lines in being out of the prize list with 79 and 80 net respectively.

On the second day the scratch medal fell to Mr. Hilton with a score of 78 (41 out, 37 in), Mr. Pearson running him close with 81, and Mr. R. Good keeping up his recent form with a return of 84—one stroke in front of Mr. G. F. Smith, who was 85. The first handicap prize fell to Mr. J. Halsall with 87, less 8—79, Mr. Pearson taking the second with 81, less 1—80.

I never remember seeing the Hall Road green in better condition than it was at the meeting last week. One or two of the putting holes, particularly those on the other side of the railway, were distinctly on the keen side, but this is no doubt the result of the recent east winds and frost during the night. It may be mentioned that the new ground which strikes towards Hightown past the present eleventh hole has already been taken in hand, and judging by present appearances there are possiblities of making holes which will be unequalled by any of those or the present course.

I hear of several enthusiastic individuals who have had the temerity to accept even money that Vardon wins the open championship at Sandwich next month. That he has a chance second to none must be admitted on all hands, but I hardly think that his is an even money chance. In the first instance, the competition is still a month off, and many things may happen in that time; whilst Sandwich is just the course over which a serious accident might happen even to the most careful and accurate of players.

H. H. Hilton.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

Final forecast of the Linseed and rapeseed crops for 1898-99.

Character of the season.—In the eastern and sub-montane districts, where linseed and rapeseed are largely cultivated, the autumn rains were generally in excess of the normal and lasted till nearly the end of September. There was therefore excessive moisture when these crops were put into the ground. The winter rains, which came down in the months of January and February, were very timely and beneficial to the oilseed crops.

Area.—Owing to excess of moisture and the substitution of food for non-food crops sowings of both linseed and rapeseed were somewhat restricted. The area placed under linseed (4,31,988 acres) was therefore 17 per cent. below last year's area and the average area of the preceding five years; and 25 per cent. below the average area of the preceding ten years. In Bundelkhand there has been some increase since last year; but in the eastern and sub-montane districts large decreases took place. The area under rapeseed, which this year amounts to 84,152 acres dropped by 5 per cent, as compared with the last year's area and by 23 and 34 per cent. as compared with the average areas of the preceding five and ten years respectively. Here again decreases are noticeable in the eastern and sub-montane districts. The large decrease in Bahraich is not real as the district being under settlement the figures are based on an estimate.

The above figures relative to the areas of linseed and rapeseed when sown unmixed. As regards the area, on which these crops are grown in combination with other crops, the following figures are arrived at by adopting the formulæ mentioned in previous forecasts.

	1897-98. Acres.	1898-99. Acres.
Linseed with gram	1?,39,534	15,02,8 1
Linseed with other crops	20,94,966	21,37,111
Rapeseed with wheat barley, &c	83,79,863	85,18,444

Condition.—The season has on the whole been again fairly favourable to the oilseed crops. Little or no damage from fungoid diseases has been reported; but rapeseed was injured more or less from frost in places. This shrivelled and discoloured the grain. Linseed, however, did somewhat better than rapeseed and the grain is generally reported to be plum and bright. Taking 100 to denote a normal crop the following figures show the condition of the present crop in the several divisions of the province as compared with that of the past year.

Division.	Linseed.		Rapeseed.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Meerut	75	70	80	80
Rohilkhand including Naini Tal	80	70	80	70
Agra	80	75	95	75
Allahabad... Doab	85	75	85	65
Allahabad... Bundelkhand.	75	75	75	60
Benares	75	75	75	70
Gorakhpur	85	85	80	75
Lucknow	80	75	80	75
Fyzabad	80	75	80	75

Outturn.—The estimated outturn of pure linseed amounts to 87,854 tons, which though 20·57 per cent. below the exceptionally large yield of the past year is still 3 per cent. above the average yield of the preceding nine years; while that of rapeseed, viz., 22,884 tons is 19·47 and 14·75 per cent. respectively below the yield of the past year and the average yield of the preceding nine years. The estimated outturn of both pure and mixed corps of linseed and rapeseed is given separately in the following table for the past two years.

Year.	Linseed.		Rapeseed.	
	Pure. Tons.	Mixed. Tons.	Pure. Tons.	Mixed. Tons.
1897-98	1,10,619	90,976	28,417	4,36,451
1898-99	87,854	91,284	22,884	4,10,983

Prices and trade.—The prices of linseed both in these provinces and at the ports are at present somewhat higher than what they were last year; while those of rapeseed are lower. Prices in London too of both classes of seeds are comparatively lower than last year; and the existence of plague at the ports will probably throw hindrances in the way of trade.

Both the oilseed crops last year did very well in these provinces; and the exports were unusually large. The total exports of linseed during the nine months—April to December 1898—were 95,053 tons and of rapeseed 1,09,203 tons as compared with 39,538 and 61,927 tons respectively in the preceding year.

WHEAT.

Final forecast of the Wheat crop for 1898-99:—

Character of the season.—The autumn rains of 1898 began rather late in the chief wheat growing districts, and no general falls of rain took place till the second week of July. Throughout August rain was very irregular and in places extraordinarily heavy and continuous; but in the first and second weeks of September rainfall was good and well distributed. Rain then practically ceased in the western half of the province; but in the eastern districts including parts of Oudh heavy falls again marked the third week of September. In last week of the month the monsoon finally disappeared. The intervals of dry weather, however, allowed careful preparation of the land reserved for winter crops; and there was sufficient moisture in the ground at the time of sowing, except in double-cropped areas, which had to be irrigated before sowings could be made. The rainfall in October was much scantier than usual; while in November it was confined to the first week; the rest of the month being entirely rainless. The winter rains came in time and were sufficient. There was a fairly general fall of rain at the end of December; and in the first week of January good rain fell in most districts of the province. This was followed by month's clear weather. In the first half of February again fairly well distributed rain fell in almost all districts; but the latter half as also the month of March were dry over the greater part of the provinces. In the second week of April too rain fell almost everywhere in the plains; and was in places accompanied by hail which, however, caused little or no damage.

Area.—The favourable conditions which existed at sowing time this year and the easy prices which then prevailed have enabled the wheat crop to fully recover from the shock which its cultivation received during the dry years of 1895 and 1896. The total area under pure wheat now amounts to 48,40,776 as compared with 45,37,351 acres in 1897-98, showing an increase of 6·69 per cent. It is 11·21 per cent. above the quinquennial average; and 5·74 per cent. above the decennial average, which amount to 43,52,920 and 45,77,915 acres respectively.

As compared with last year the district of Dehra Dun shows a small decrease of 46 acres; in Banda and Jalaun too, where the area devoted to wheat is always inconsiderable, there has been a decrease of a few acres. Mainpuri and Mirzapur show a drop of 5 per cent. each; Jhansi of 64 per cent; Benares 10 per cent; Basti 3 per cent; Naini Tal 32 per cent. and Bara Banki 4 per cent. The large decrease in Jhansi is due to the fact that in the present year actual figures for the Lalitpur sub-division, which has been under survey and settlement operations, have been received; whereas for some years past the figures for 1893-94 have been repeated. It has been explained that since that year the cultivation of wheat has no doubt been greatly curtailed owing to a succession of disastrous seasons and the scarcity of seed of the *kathia* variety, which is grown in this part of the province; but as compared with last year the decrease is not real. Owing to favourable conditions which existed at sowing time wheat was extensively sown in Naini Tal in 1897-98. The area this year is just what it was in the two years which preceded that year. In the rest of the province there have been increases which exceed 10 per cent. in Saharanpur, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Budaun, Hamirpur, Gorakhpur, Unao, Hardoi and Sultanpur.

Condition.—The general character of the season has already been described. It was as a rule remarkably favourable for the preparation of the land for winter crops and for sowing. The winter rains were timely and sufficient and greatly benefited the crop. Later on in the season the crop was, however damaged in places from the exceptional frosts of January and by held rats in parts of the Agra, Allahabad, Rohilkhand and Lucknow Divisions. Strong winds too caused some injury to the ripening crop especially in late sown fields. But the damage thus caused was local and was not on the whole so serious as to affect the general produce which has been good, and which, though somewhat below that of the preceding two years, is not much below it as the following figures show; 100 denoting a full normal crop:—

Division.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Meerut	85	80	75
Agra	75	90	80
Rohilkhand	80	80	75
Allahabad	75	75	80
Benares	75	75	70
Gorakhpur	80	80	75
Lucknow	75	75	80
Fyzabad	85	80	80

Outturn.—The outturn of what is estimated this year at 18,08,516 tons as compared with 17,73,488 tons estimated last year, showing an increase of about 2 per cent. If comparison is made with the averages of the last five and ten years the increase in the estimated outturn would amount to 25 and 18 per cent. respectively. The average yield all over the province comes to 837 lbs. per acre only as compared with 873 lbs. last year, but owing to the increased acreage under wheat this year the total outturn for the province has been better than that gathered during any of the past six years.

Prices and trade.—The present rabi harvest like that of the preceding year has been well up to the normal and the result of successive good crops during the past two years has been that stocks of grains are full again and that prices of food-grains have further fallen this year. The price of wheat, which ruled on first May in some of the principal wheat districts and at the ports of Calcutta and Bombay is much lower than last year both at the local marts and the ports; and profitable trade is possible from some parts of these provinces.

The exports of wheat from these provinces during the nine months, April to December 1898, amounted to 3,54,648 tons and were the largest on record. They were not only more than double those of 1897 but they exceeded by 38,137 tons the exports of 1891, in which year the trade was unusually brisk.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

Final Memorandum on the wheat crop in the Bombay Presidency for the Season of 1898 99. (Information generally up to 1st May):—

The appended statement shows the corrected figures of area and estimated outturn for the different British districts and Native States.

Area.—The latest reports show the area sown at 2,491,000 acres or 4 per cent below that of last year, and 10 and 13 per cent. respectively, below the average of the preceding 5 and 10 years. As compared with last year there was in the Presidency Proper, including the Native States, a net increase of 134,000 acres. The increase was general, except in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Poona, Satara, Kathiawar and the minor States in Gujarat, but in Sind (including Khairpur) as compared with last year, there is a large decrease of nearly 240,000 acres, or 40 per cent., caused by low inundation and scanty rainfall. As compared with the averages, Native States show an increase of about a lakh of acres, which has however been more than counterbalanced by a fall of 4 to 5 lakhs of acres in British districts, the bulk of which is confined to Deccan and Sind. The Deccan has not yet recovered the diminution in area induced by famime in 1896-97.

The variations in the percentages of wheat to gross cropped area are irregular and cannot in any way lend support to the view that wheat is supplanting other crops. As remarked in previous reports the differences in wheat area can only be attributed to exigencies of season and of rotation. The figures are for the areas in British districts for which statistical information is available and are compiled from the annual reports of the Agricultural Department.

Season.—In Gujarat the crop progressed well at first, but was subsequently affected in places by rust. The crop also suffered from insufficiency of moisture in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat. Elsewhere the condition was fair to good. In the Gujarat States insufficiency of rain curtailed sowings in parts of Kathiawar and Palanpur. Elsewhere sowings were effected under favourable conditions. In Halar the crop was damaged by excessive cold and frost, in Cambay from deficiency of moisture and in Gohilvad from blight. The season was on the whole fair. In the Deccan the conditions for sowings were favourable. The dry-crop suffered owing to absence of rain after sowing, particularly in light soils of the south, and also from cloudy weather. Disease caused damage in four talukas and rats in three talukas. The condition of the irrigated crop as well as that of the dry-crop in Khandesh, Nasik and Satara was fairly good; elsewhere dry-crop middling. In the Deccan States the dry crop was diseased and also attacked by rats in Akalkot: elsewhere the condition was as in the neighbouring British districts. In the Karnatak sowing rains were favourable, but subsequently deficiency of moisture was felt in places. The condition of the irrigated crop was good, and that of the dry-crop was fairly good. Damage from rats was reported from two talukas. The condition of the crop in the Southern Maratha States ranged from fair to good. In Sind, Thar and Parkar alone showed an increase in area owing to abundant water-supply in the Mithrau Canal; in all other districts, including the State of Khairpur, deficiency of water-supply owing to low inundation and scanty rainfall prevented full sowings. In Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier the crop suffered from adverse winds, and in the latter district also from excessive cold. On the whole condition fair.

Outturn.—Corresponding to the decrease in area the total outturn according to the estimated anna valuations also shows a fall, being 8·86 per cent. below last year's outturn and 0·11 per cent. and 3·34 per cent., respectively, below the average of the preceding 5 and 10 years. Sind, where there was a large fall in area, was mainly responsible for the decrease as, excluding that province, the outturn would be 4·4 per cent., 12·9 per cent. and 8·9 per cent., respectively, above last year's outturn and the two averages noted above.

Export of wheat.—The following statement compiled from the returns of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce shows that the exports of local wheat to the Port of Bombay during the 7 weeks ending 1st May are above those of the preceding five years. The increase can be explained by the increased output of the wheat in the Presidency Proper. The exports from Gujarat, when compared with the phenomenally high exports last year, show a sudden drop; still the exports are larger than any for the preceding 11 years except for 1893.

Figures in tons.

Years.	Province.			Total.
	Gujarat.	Deccan.	Karnatak.	
1888	1,025	23,637	12,519	37,181
1889	536	3,677	4,958	9,171
1890	1,837	8,546	5,803	16,186
1891	2,168	30 175	17,638	49,981
1892	15,443	12,141	176	27,760
1893	8,894	19,385	7,740	36,019
1894	998	10,831	876	12,705
1895	940	6,474	2,465	9,879
1896	1,097	9,055	10,066	20,218
1897	3,108	1 081	116	4,305
1898	20,280	3,970	1,261	25,511
1899	5,874	13,351	7,479	26,704

Food-supply.—In Gujarat the rainiall in June was seasonable and sufficient for kharif sowings, but the break at the end of the month prevented their completion. The fall in July was above the average except in Surat and parts of Ahmedabad. In Broach the heavy rainfall did harm, and bajri and cotton were resown to a considerable extent. The fall in August was deficient almost every year. Sufficient and favourable rain fell in September and improved prospects. More rain was, however, wanted for rice in places in Ahmedabad and Kaira. Though no rain fell in October the moisture left by the heavy fall of September was sufficient to keep the crops in thriving condition. Light showers fell in November and December and were usefull to rabi crops. The yield of both kharif and rabi crops was fairly good. In the Deccan the rainfal in June was timely and useful for sowings, but break at the end of the month checked progress of sowings and rain was wanted everywhere, especially in the eastern talukas. The fall in July was defficient in parts of Khandesh, Satara, Ahmednagar and the eastern portion of Poona. The rainfall in August too being insufficient in those parts crops began to wither and rabi sowings were delayed for want of sufficient moisture. Sufficient rain fell everywhere in September and gave the needed relief to the falling kharif crops and the retarded rabi sowings were started. The fall in October was insufficient, and light and scattered showers fell in November and December so that the rabi crop in light soil in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Sholapur suffered for want of moisture. On the whole the season was fairly good. In the Karnatak the season commenced well in the western talukas but in the eastern rain fell in light occasional showers and was deficient. The progress of sowings was checked and sown crops began to wither and more rain was wanted at end of July. The rainfall in August was light and partial in the eastern talukas of Belgaum and Dharwar and the whole of Bijapur. There kharif crops withered in places and rabi sowings were delayed. The fall in September was above the average,—in places double and treble the average—was quite sufficient and most opportune for the withbering kharif crops. The fall in October was sufficient in the Majority of talukas and was useful for kharif crops. The November rain was likewise sufficient and was very useful for standing rabi crops Light scattered showers in Decembet maintained the crops in good condition. Slighr injury from rats was reported from pants of Dharwar and Bijapur and easterly winds also injured the crops in places. The season was on the whole good. In Sind the produce of the year's supply of food-grains in Karachi has been reported to be below the average, in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar, owing to low inundation and scanty rainfall, the condition of the crops was only fair, and the year's supply of food-grains has been below the average. In Shikarpur, owing to low inundation, the kharif crops suffered considerably, and the outturn is estimated at 8 to 10 annas. In the Upper Sind Frontier District the outturn is reported to be good in Jacobabad, poor in Shahadadpur, and fair in Thal and Kashmor. The condition of crops in Native States was more or less similar to that of crops in the neighbouring British districts.

Food stocks of former harvests.—In the Presidency proper food stocks of former harvests are nowhere reported to be plentiful except in a few places. But in Sind, except in Karachi and Kairpur, they are reported to be plentiful owing to trade being paralysed on account of plague.

Prices.—The prices of food-grains have generally ruled lower than last year, except in a few places where they are reported to be higher.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A MATTER that may give some trouble to the military authorities is the growing scarcity in the supply of officers. This is at once apparent on glancing at the "Army List," which shows many vacancies in the regimental cadres, especially in cavalry regiments, while it is no secret that young gentlemen of the right sort do not offer as much as could be wished for the Brigade of Guards. The artillery again is short of officers; complaints come from garrisons at home and abroad that they are under their complement, and we can understand why efforts have been made to attract candidates direct without the intermediary of the Woolwich Academy. All this time, too, the applications from other departments to borrow officers are continually coming into the War Office. It is a high compliment, of course, that the Foreign and Colonial Offices are so keen to secure military assitance for their distant "shows," and the variety of the services required will be seen by looking at the lists. In civil lines, consuls, commissioners, agents, residents, surveyors, auditors, and so forth; in military, frontier commands police and constabulary, general army staff, professorships, are among the billets offered for acceptance, and very ably filled. Every day, too, the increase of native levies locally raised will put more and more officers in requisition, and the pressure must increase *pari passu*. It seems inevitable if the supply is to be enlarged that the rules under which candidates are admitted must be somewhat relaxed; educational standards must be lowered, there will be less strictness in the competition of militia officers who seek that channel for entrance to the regular army. One source of supply ought, perhaps, to be more largely utilised. The ranks, which, to judge by the men who have lately risen in it, afford a mass of first-class material. If this were more freely accepted as a pretty sure avenue to a commission, men of the Hector MacDonald type would be forthcoming.

The well worn question of the linguistic deficiencies of British naval officers is again being discussed. Some critics insist that a knowledge of Russian is essential to our officers; some think that too much stress is laid upon Latin by the Civil Service Commissioners; and others, again, believe that all officers ought to speak French. The study of Russian is out of the question, as the language is notoriously difficult, and we must be content to encourage a small number of officers to study it, as is already done in the army. That is, the Admiralty should endeavour to make it worth while for men of linguistic ability to qualify as interpreters in Russian. We should hesitate to say that a grounding of Latin was useless to any educated man, seeing that many languages are founded upon it, but we do doubt the wisdom of marking Latin so highly in the entry test for cadets. Amongst the senior officers of the navy there are but few who speak French well, though a fair number can read it. The younger men seem to be better grounded in the French language, and we have no doubt at all that a large proportion of these would be able to qualify as interpreters if they could be spared for a few months to study in Paris. But this would involve expense, and they can seldom be spared.

The first keel plate of one of what may be termed our first group of cruiser-battleships was laid at Pembroke Dockyard on the 24th ult. The Drake is one of four sister ships building for the British navy, the King Alfred being in hand at Barrow, the Leviathan at Clydebank, and the Africa at Fairfield. In speed (23 knots) these vessels are essentially cruisers, but as regards gun power and armour protection, they distinctly incline to the battleship type. With a length of 500 feet, and a beam of 71 feet the Drake will displace 14,100 tons on a mean draught of 26 feet, and is to attain the maximum speed with engines indicating 30,000 h.p., the continuous speed being 21 knots per hour. For armour, these ships will have a belt tapering from 6 inches to 2 inches, and extending from the after magazine to the stem with 5-inch bulk-heads and 6-inch armour on the barbettes. There will be a protective deck 1½ inch thick, and a main deck 1 inch thick. The armament will consist of two 9·2-inch wire-wound 22-ton breech-loading guns, sixteen 6-inch quick firers, fourteen 12-lb. quick firers, and a number of smaller quick firers and machine guns.

The France Militaire states that, though the situation at Djibouti has considerably improved since the arrival of regular troops, it would be inexact to say that tranquility has been restored. There is so little security for commerce that merchandise for Harrar is sent by way of Zeila assured against risk by English companies. The people in the neighbourhood of Djibouti are in a very unsettled state, and it is hinted that repression has been carried too far in its severity by certain persons who are adventurers, and would win fame, or profit, at the cannon's mouth. It is useless to hide the fact, says our contemporary, that the arrival of 50,000 Hoosas, under command of Behanzin's brother, would not overawe the Danakils, Issas, and Somalis. What is wanted at Djibouti is a garrison of regular troops with officers possessing a moral authority that chiefs of police can never exercise. But having regard to the large number of foreigners resident in the territory, to send two or three brigades of gendarmerie with energetic officers would be a wise step on the part of the Government.

A very serious report, now happily denied, was circulated by the Parisian press the other week, and seized upon by the enemies of the Army as an illustration of the state of demoralisation to which it has fallen. The statement was that, on April 21, during a sham fight between the battalions of the 88th Regiment of the line, in garrison at Auch and Mirande, the officer in command, Colonel Merie de Bellefon, heard one or more bullets whistle by him, and the assumption was that there had been a mutinous attempt to murder him. The "cease fire" was sounded, and a careful investigation of the circumstances was made, with the result that the report is declared to be devoid of foundation. Such attempts have been known in the disciplinary companies at rare intervals, but never in the regular Army. A local journal of the nighbourhood of Saint Jean le Comtal, where the incident is alleged to have occurred, states that the alarm was actually given, but that it was discovered that the noise resembling the whistling of bullets through the air was really due to some defect in certain of the blank cartridges in use.

After concluding their visit to Bizerta, the French deputies who are making a tour of inspection through Tunis—MM. Le Herisse, Chapuis, Berthelot, Masse, and Delieux—telegraphed to the Minister of War that it is their intention on the reassembling of the Chambers to question him with regard to the alleged intention of the Government to reduce the garrison of the colony. The prospect of any such reduction of forces is regarded on the spot with extreme disfavour, and the deputies consider that the information obtained by them in the course of their journey confirms the view that to diminish the army of occupation would be an error.

The Russian Minister of War has lately undertaken a journey to the south in order to superintend the mobilisation of the troops in two military districts in the neighbourhood of Kieff. European Russia is divided for military purposes into eight circumscriptions. Each circumscription includes, on an average, seventy-five districts. The total number of men in the Reserves liable to be called out for service being roughly 2,000,000, the mobilisation of the troops of two districts entails the calling out of about 6,500 men. These experiments are made in all respects to resemble mobilisation in case of the outbreak of war. Four days are usually allowed for the mobilisation on the completion of which the troops take part in manœuvres lasting for another week. These experiments furnish much valuable information with regard to the efficacy of the Army.

Is it frank heresy to suggest that a naval officer is not in reality any the better officer for being a sportsman? This reflection is suggested to us by a paragraph in eulogy of a popular flag officer which recenly appeared in a London daily. "He is a sportsman every bit of him, and a good officer to boot," the eulogy concluded. There is no doubt that naval officers have become so accustomed to hearing their contemporaries ashore praised for love of sport that the officer who is merely studious, scientific, or literary is too apt to be set down as something of a muff. The love of sport, however rather conflicts with that close attention to scientific study which is not uncommon in the rising generation of executive officers of many navies. Besides this, sport is expensive, unless it is limited to rough-and-tumble shooting in foreign countries. Only a few naval officers can afford to play polo, to hunt, or to keep horses, yet among these are some of our very best officers. After all, we are far from suggesting the sporting proclivities are to be condemned, but we are distinctly inclined to think that a naval officer is none the worse if he does not know a cock from a hen pheasant. As for horsemanship there are rare occasions, no doubt, when a good seat may be useful but, for the most part, all that a naval officer needs is to be able to sit a quiet horse at a naval review.

INQUEST ON A MUMMY.

"FROM SOME CAUSE UNKNOWN."

THERE was a fine element of farcical comedy in an inquest held at the Shoreditch Coroner's Court on April 29. It was held with reference to the discovery of a mummy in a box at the railway goods station, Sun Street, Finsbury. The verdict as an official document is truly delightful.

Albert Hawes, a clerk, of 46, Gobe-road, stated that as the box found on the Company's hands without any account either of the consignees or senders, they opened it, and on finding out the nature of the contents handed it over to Department Inspector Allen.

John Alles, Department Inspector of the Railway Company, stated that from inquiries he had made he found that the box was addressed to "Museum, Maison de Malle, Lez Gaude, Belgique." The box arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst. by the steamer *Gulf of Corcovado*, which came from Peru. It was handed by Captain Fox to Messrs. Pitt and Scott, carriers, of Liverpool, and then brought to London by the London and North-Western Company. Captain Fox had been seen, and claimed the mummified body and other remains as his property, and said that he was sending them to the museum. Inspector Morgan stated that the museum at Belgium were expecting the case in question.

Dr. Franklin Hewitt Oliver, divisional surgeon, of 2 Kingsland-road, stated that it was not possible to say the probable period of death, beyond that it must have occurred many years ago. From his examination of the body, and from inquiries he had made, he had formed the opinion that the mummy was that of a body from Peru, or some other part of South America. The system of burial among certain tribes there consist of placing the body after death in a squatting position and of fixing it in that position to a stake or tree and allowing it to be exposed to the sun for a certain time. By these means the body becomes dried or mummified, after which it is conveyed to a sand or other cave and there deposited.

The jury returned the following verdict: "That the woman was found dead at the railway goods station, Sun-street on 15th April and did die on some date unknown in some foreign country, probably South America, from some cause unknown. No proofs of a violent death are found, and the body has been dried and buried in some foreign manner. Probably sun dried and cave buried, and the jurors are satisfied that this body does not show any recent crime in this country, and that the deceased was unknown, and about 25 years of age.

A CLERGYMAN'S GLOWING TRIBUTE.

The Rev. George Croke Robinson, M.A., the well known and popular Vicar of Whitton, Middlesex, in writing to Prof. Munyon in a second letter from Whitton Vicarage, says: "May I be allowed, although unasked by you, to make a voluntary statement as to your system of medicine? I think that the great charm of your method, as, indeed, of Homœopathy generally, is in its simplicity, gentleness, tonic effect, and prompt action. It is simple, because there is no mixing of medicines, as in other systems, but one remedy is given for each specific disease. It is gentle, because it treats the human body like what it really is, a most delicate machine; and the remedies have no drastic effect, like the old-fashioned drugs. It is a tonic system throughout. The old way of weakening the body is entirely exploded, for all your remedies are to build up, not to pull down. It is prompt in action, for the speedy effects of some of your medicines in ordinary complaints seem to be

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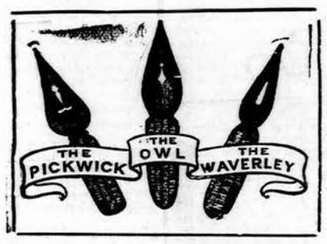

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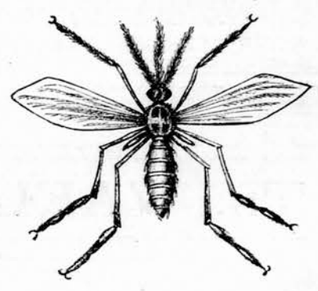

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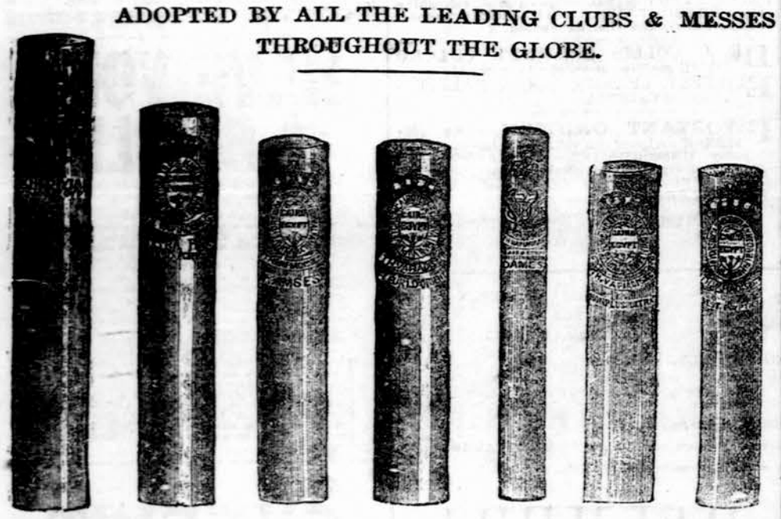

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